THE

Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. LXXIV.] July 20, 1911. [No. 764

The Offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are at **73, Basinghall Street**, London, E.C.—registered telegraphic address, "**Advantage, London**;" Code, **5th Edition A.B.C.**; telephone number, **12807 Central**. A statement of the objects and work of the Branch will be found on p. 153.

Attention is directed to the **Sample Room** at the above address, the latest additions to which are the following:—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal." Date.	Page.
Paper and Millboards—Samples for Egyptian Government Contract	6th July, 1911	6
Cotton Goods of Spanish origin imported into Morocco ...	" " "	39
Scammony Root from Jaffa	" " "	11
Cotton Yarns (short-reeled) of Continental make imported into Servia	15th June, "	585
Rubber (crude) from the Kasai District (Congo State) ...	8th " "	513
Paper-Sample for Uruguayan Newspaper Contract	25th May, "	388
Kaolin discovered in Venezuela	27th Apr., "	197
Cotton Goods (Blue Denims and Striped Domestics) produced in Guatemala; also Blue Denims imported there from the United States	6th " "	20
Candelilla Wax from Mexico	" "	16
Rope (Servian and Italian) and String (Italian) sold at Adrianople	2nd Feb., "	236

Attention is called to the following notices:— Page.

Register of British firms who may desire to receive **Confidential Information** relative to openings for trade 153

List of **Trade Enquiry Offices** in London of the Self-Governing Dominions 154

List of the **more important Articles** contained in **Foreign and Colonial Publications**, &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch 147

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

BRITISH INDIA.

Transverse Steel Sleepers.

The Secretary of State for India in Council invites tenders for the supply of transverse steel sleepers. The conditions of contract may be obtained on application to the Director-General of Stores, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., and tenders are to be delivered at that Office by 2 p.m. on 25th July. A copy of the specification, &c., may be seen by British makers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (17,542.)

Openings for British Trade.

BRITISH INDIA—*continued.*

Steel Rails and Fishplates; Dog Spikes; Wagon Covers; Girder Bridges.

The Directors of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders (1) up to noon on 25th July for the supply of steel rails and fishplates, dog spikes, and chemically dressed wagon covers, and (2) up to 1st August for the supply of girder bridges. Tenders must be made on forms, copies of which, with specifications, can be obtained at the offices of the Company, Gloucester House, 110, Bishopsgate, London, E.C., on payment of 21*s.* each (which will not be returned).

Wheels and Axles.

The East Indian Railway Company is prepared to receive tenders for the supply and delivery of wheels and axles for carriages and wagons, in accordance with the specification, which may be seen at the Company's Offices, Nicholas Lane, London, E.C. Tenders are to be sent to the Secretary, at the above address, marked "Tender for Wheels and Axles," not later than noon on 26th July. For each specification a fee of 1*l.* 1*s.* will be charged, which will not be returned. (17,214.)

Pumping Plant.

"Indian Engineering" of 24th June notifies that tenders are invited by the municipal authorities at Cawnpore for the supply and erection of two new pumping engines with boilers and fittings complete for the water works at that place. Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for Pumping Machinery," will be received by the Chairman, Municipal Board, Cawnpore, up to 1st October.

Copies of the specification can be obtained from the Municipal Engineer, Cawnpore.

Goods required in Mining and Lumbering Industries.

An engineer who is shortly proceeding to Vancouver, British Columbia, on behalf of a firm of Yorkshire steel manufacturers, is desirous of securing the agency of a British manufacturer of suitable goods, introduced but now requiring local representation. He will regularly cover the mining and logging districts throughout British Columbia, and also as far east as Lethbridge, Alberta.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bristol. (17,530.)

CANADA.

Hydro-Electric and Lighting Plant.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada reports that tenders are invited by the municipal authorities of Penticton, British Columbia, for the supply and installation of two 100 K.V.A., three-phase, 4,600 volt, 900 R.P.M. alternating current generators, with pressure pipe line, switchboards, transformers, meters, distribution, and street lighting system. Tenders, in duplicate, marked "Tender for Hydro-Electric Plant," will be received by Mr. F. H. Latimer, Consulting

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

Engineer, Penticton, British Columbia, up to 8 p.m. on 10th August. *A deposit of 5 per cent. of the value of the offer must accompany each tender.*

Copies of the plans and specifications may be seen at Mr. Latimer's offices, and at the office of the "Canadian Engineer," Toronto.

(17,412.)

Coal Mining Plant.

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that a company has been formed, with a capital of 5,000,000 dols. (about 1,027,000*l.*) for the purpose of developing collieries in the district south-west of Edmonton, Alberta.

An address to which communications might be sent by British firms interested may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(17,476.)

* * * *

Commercial Enquiries.

The following commercial enquiries have been received at the **Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.**, whence further information regarding them may be obtained:—

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A London firm are in the market for supplies of Canadian **iron ore.**

Enquiries have been received from English correspondents for the names of Canadian exporters of **hay.**

A London firm ask to be placed in communication with Canadian imports of **fruit pulps, anchovies, sardines, etc.**

A London firm dealing in **fruit pulps** of all kinds are desirous of doing Canadian business.

A Nottingham correspondent is desirous of taking up the agency for first-class Canadian firms desirous of doing business with Great Britain.

A Birmingham firm wish to appoint an agent in Vancouver for the sale of **hardware.**

A Birmingham firm manufacturing **brazed brass tubes** wish to appoint a reliable Canadian agent.

A London firm wish to get into communication with Canadian importers of **metal filament lamps** and **metal filaments for lamp making,** and also of electrical accessories and **bell wire.**

Enquiry is made on behalf of a native ruler in India for the names of manufacturers of **woodworking machinery.** Catalogues and quotations required immediately.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A correspondent in the Province of Ontario makes enquiry for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of **motor cycles.**

A Vancouver firm wish to take up agencies for United Kingdom firms manufacturing **light hardware goods, china, earthenware, sanitary earthenware, encaustic tiles,** &c. A member of the firm is in Liverpool.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA – *continued.*

A Vancouver correspondent at present in Great Britain is desirous of securing the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of **ready-made clothing**; he is also desirous of taking up the agency of a good **cotton and woollen** mill.

A firm in the Province of Ontario wish to enter into contracts with reliable seed firms in Great Britain **to grow seed peas from seed stock supplied by customers.**

A firm at Hamilton (Ontario) are in the market for **fruit pulp**, and would like to hear from United Kingdom exporters.

A Toronto firm of electrical engineers, contractors and general agents ask to be placed in communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of **leather belting and rubber belting or balata belting**, for the sale of which they claim to have a good connection.

A Vancouver correspondent is desirous of getting into communication with makers in Great Britain of **conjurors' requisites, mechanical tricks, novelties**, &c.

A Montreal firm of **asbestos** miners are seeking a market for this product in Great Britain, and would like to get into communication with importers and users.

A Toronto correspondent wishes to interest persons in Great Britain in **timber** limits and **nickel** properties.

A number of **tobacco** growers in the Province of Ontario, whose produce is stated to be equal to the best Virginia or Tennessee tobacco, are desirous of getting into communication with firms in Great Britain able to purchase in 100 ton lots.

☞ **Note.—For further information regarding any of the above, application should be made to the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.** (17,080.)

* * * *

The following commercial enquiries have been received at the **Canadian Government City Trade Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.**, whence further information regarding them may be obtained:—

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A United Kingdom firm of seed growers would like to correspond with Canadian importers of **turnip, swede and mangold seeds**, and of **garden seeds** generally.

A British company manufacturing **mosaic and various kinds of tiles suitable for wall lining and paving purposes** wish to get into communication with Canadian firms doing business in such materials.

A London firm of **tobacco pipe** manufacturers wish to secure reliable resident agents in Canada.

An enquiry has been received from a United Kingdom firm for the addresses of Canadian firms who are growing **garden peas** for export.

☞ **Note.—For further information regarding any of the above, application should be made to the Canadian Government City Trade Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.**

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA.

Pumping Plant. The "Government Gazette" of Western Australia of 9th June notifies that tenders are invited by the Western Australian Public Works Department for the supply of pumping plant for the Fremantle graving dock (first section). Tenders will be received by the Hon. the Minister for Works, Public Works Office, Perth, Western Australia, up to noon on 15th August.* Copies of the specification, &c. and schedules of quantities may be obtained, on payment of 10*s.* 6*d.* each, from the Contractor's Room, Perth.

Railway Material. See notice on p. 130.

RUSSIA.

Railway Accessories and Parts. H.M. Embassy at St. Petersburg report the publication of a law authorising the Russian Minister of Ways of Communication to expend during 1911 a sum not exceeding 7,350,000 roubles (about 776,000*l.*) on the purchase of rails, 4,180,000 roubles (about 441,000*l.*) on ties, and 14,750,000 roubles (about 1,557,000*l.*) on rolling stock, for the supply of the needs of Government railways in 1912. (17,308.)

SWEDEN.

Electric Metallic Filament Lamps. The "Post och Inrikes Tidningar" (Stockholm) of 11th July notifies that tenders are invited by the Swedish Postal Authorities for the supply of 4,000 to 6,000 electric metal-filament lamps, 16-50 normal candle power and for a tension of 110–250 volts. Tenders, marked "Anbud a Metalltradslampor," will be received up to 1st August at the "Generalpoststyrelsens Registratorskontor, Vasagatan," Stockholm.

BELGIUM.

Steam Dredger. H.M. Consul-General at Antwerp (Sir E. C. Hertslet) reports that tenders are invited by the municipal authorities of that city for the supply of a steam dredger. *A deposit of* 15,000 *frs.* (600*l.*) *will be required with each tender.* Tenders must be sent in sealed envelopes to the Burgomaster, Hôtel-de-Ville, Antwerp, to arrive not later than 7th August. The *cahier des charges* may be obtained (price 1 fr.) at the Hôtel-de-Ville, Antwerp. A copy may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (17,172.)

FRENCH WEST AFRICA.

Railway Material; Port Works. See article on p. 120.

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and this intimation will therefore only be of use to those firms having agents in Australia who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

TUNIS.

Timber suitable for making Furniture, Flooring, &c.

H.M. Consul-General at Tunis (Mr. E. J. L. Berkeley, C.B.) reports that the owner of a property on which timber suitable for making furniture, flooring, &c. is stated to grow desires to get into touch with British firms who might be interested.

The name and address of the enquirer may be obtained by British firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Any further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate-General, Tunis.

(17,360.)

SWITZERLAND.

Clothing, Accoutrements, Saddlery, Harness, Blankets, Musical Instruments, Braid, Cloth, Buttons, Polishing Material, &c.

The "Feuille Fédérale Suisse" of 12th July notifies that tenders will be received up to 6th August at the offices of the "Service Technique Militaire," Berne, for the supply of a large quantity of *army clothing, all kinds of accoutrements, saddlery and harness, blankets, musical instruments, braid, cloth, buttons, cleaning and polishing material, &c.*

The "Feuille" containing further particulars may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

SPAIN.

Stoppers for Bottles of Mineral Waters.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 2nd July contains a Royal Order prohibiting the stopping of bottles of natural mineral-medicinal waters with stoppers of porcelain and rubber, and prescribing for use instead antiseptic corks. The regulation is to take effect on the 1st January, 1912, by which date all bottles with the proscribed stoppers must be withdrawn from the market.

Railway Material.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 10th July states that the "Dirección General de Obras Públicas, Ministerio de Fomento," Madrid, announces a competition of plans for the construction of a strategic railway from Alcántara to San Vicente de Alcántara. The line must be single track of one metre gauge, and the rails must weigh not less than 30 kilogs., and for steep gradients not less than 35 kilogs., per lineal metre. Means must be provided for the transport of artillery. Plans and specifications (legalised in Spain) should be sent in by 10th February, 1912.

Railway Material.

The same issue of the "Gaceta" notifies that the "Dirección General de Obras Públicas" has awarded to the "Compañia de los Ferrocarriles Estratégicos y Secondarios de Alicante" a concession for the construction of a secondary railway from Alicante to Villajoyosa (see "Board of Trade Journal" of 30th March, p. 649).

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN—*continued.*

Steam Tramway Material.

The "Gaceta" of 12th July contains notices, issued by the "Dirección General de Obras Públicas," authorising Don Cipriano Tejero Sánchez to prepare plans for the construction of two steam tramways (1) from Almagro to Valdepeñas (Madrid), passing by way of Moral de Calatrava, and (2) from Quintanar de la Orden to San Clemente (Provinces of Toledo and Cuenca), passing by way of Toboso, Venta del Cuervo, Santa María de los Llanos, El Pedernoso, Las Pedroñeras and El Provencio.

Harbour Works.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" publishes a Royal Decree, under the Law of 1880 (see p. 18), issued by the Ministry of Fomento, assigning a credit of 7,750,000 pesetas (about 287,000*l.*) to be distributed as subventions to various Harbour Boards, as follows:—Alicante, 400,000 pesetas; Almeria, 400,000 pesetas; Algeciras, 100,000 pesetas; Barcelona, 150,000 pesetas; Bilbao, 350,000 pesetas; Cádiz, 800,000 pesetas; Cartagena, 220,000 pesetas; Castellón, 300,000 pesetas; Coruña, 590,000 pesetas; Huelva, 350,000 pesetas; Gijón-Musel, 300,000 pesetas; Málaga, 290,000 pesetas; Mundaca, 50,000 pesetas; Palma, 150,000 pesetas; Pontevedra, 150,000 pesetas; Ribadesella, 100,000 pesetas; Santander, 400,000 pesetas; Santa Cruz de Tenerife, 100,000 pesetas; Seville, 420,000 pesetas; Tarragona, 300,000 pesetas; Valencia, 250,000 pesetas; Vigo, 300,000 pesetas; Las Palmas, 200,000 pesetas; Denia, 50,000 pesetas; Ferrol, 30,000 pesetas; Ceuta, 500,000 pesetas; Melilla and Chafarinas, 500,000 pesetas.

See also p. 121.

27 pesetas = 1*l.* about at present.

ITALY.

Copper Tubes.

The British Vice-Consul at Spezia (Mr. H. C. Ricardo) reports that tenders will be received, up to 11 a.m. on 31st July, at the Royal Arsenal at Spezia for the supply to the Italian Naval Authorities of plain drawn copper tubes in straight pieces. The total estimated value of the contract is 39,961 lire (about 1,598*l.*); *a deposit of* 4,000 *lire* (160*l.*) *will be required to qualify any tender.* The tender must be accompanied by a certificate of competency from the Italian Naval Authorities (obtainable up to 22nd July at the Royal Arsenal). *Local representation is practically necessary.*

A copy of the specification, &c. (in Italian) may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (17,330.)

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Tramway Station Material.

The "Oesterreichischer Zentral-Anzeiger" (Vienna) of 9th July announces that the communal authorities of Vienna have approved the plans for the erection of two tramway stations at a total cost of 3,731,000 kronen (about 155,000*l.*).

Openings for British Trade.

BULGARIA.

Benzine Locomotives.

The Bulgarian "Official Journal" states that tenders are invited for the supply of two benzine locomotives required for the State mine at Pernik. The upset price is placed at 20,000 frs. (800*l.*), and *a deposit of* 1,000 *frs.* (40*l.*) *is required with each tender.* Tenders will be received at the "Préfecture de Sofia," Sofia, up to 3 p.m. on 30th July/12th August. The *cahier des charges* (in Bulgarian) may be obtained at the "Direction de la Mine d'Etat Pernik" on payment of 5 frs. (4*s.*).

Certificates of technical capacity are required from tenderers. Local representation is necessary. A list of agents established in Sofia may be obtained by British firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch. (17,466.)

TURKEY.

H.M. Consul-General at Constantinople reports that tenders are invited by the Turkish Government as follows:—

Operation Tables; Surgical Instruments.

(1) For the supply of 110 *portable operation tables,* and *various surgical instruments,* 174 *in number.* Further particulars may be obtained at the "Direction Sanitaire du Ministère de la Guerre," Constantinople. No date is given for the receipt of tenders. *See Note following.* (17,329.)

Medical Knapsacks.

(2) For the supply of 40 *medical knapsacks.* Particulars may be obtained at the "Direction du Ministère de la Guerre," Constantinople. The final adjudication will take place on 28th July. *See Note following.* (17,329.)

Cloth, &c.

(3) For the supply of 22,300 *metres of blue cheviot cloth,* 13,000 *metres of grey cheviot cloth,* 400 *metres of red cloth,* and 12,000 *metres of lining.* Particulars may be obtained at the "Dépôt Général de la Gendarmerie," Constantinople, where the adjudication will take place on 13th August. *See Note following.* (17,331.)

Leather; Cloth.

(4) For the supply of (*a*) 20,000 *metres of roan leather for top boots,* 300 *kilogs. of French sole leather,* 3,000 *pieces of sheep skin,* and 3,000 *pieces of Caramanian leather,* (*b*) 130,000 *metres of khaki drill,* and (*c*) 100,000 *metres of light tent cloth.* Particulars and patterns may be obtained from the "Commission d'Achats, Direction Générale des Fournitures, Ministère de la Guerre," Constantinople, where tenders will be received up to 22nd July in the case of (*a*), 3rd August in the case of (*b*), and 4th August in the case of (*c*). *See Note following.* (17,332.)

Uniforms and Equipment.

(5) For the supply of 4,000-6,000 *bandoliers,* 5,000-7,000 *cartridge pouches,* 5,000-7,000 *knapsacks,* 5,000-7,000 *bread bags,* 2,000-3,000 *winter khaki uniforms,* and 12,000 *metres of canvas.* Particulars may be obtained at the "Intendance de la Division de Yildiz." No date for the receipt of tenders is announced. *See Note following.* (17,333.)

Openings for British Trade.

TURKEY—*continued.*

Paper, Cardboard, &c.

(6) For the supply of 1,200 reams of "Impériale" paper, at about 23 kilogs. per ream of 500 sheets, 1,200 reams of "Réale" paper, at about 17 kilogs. per ream, 3,000 kilogs. of packing paper glazed on one side only, 5,000 yards of binding cloth ("toile à régistres"), and 650 packets of white cardboard of various dimensions. Tenders will be received, up to 31st July, at the "Dette Publique Ottomane," Stamboul, from which address further particulars may be obtained. Tenderers must be ready to give a guarantee of 10 per cent. of the value of the goods. Delivery must be effected in the second half of August. *See Note.* (17,328.)

Note.—Local representation is practically indispensable in the case of Turkish contracts. A list of British commission agents established in Constantinople may be obtained by British firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

MOROCCO.

Road Construction.

With reference to the notice on pp. 11-12 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th July relative to a call by the Special Committee of Public Works for the construction of the first section of the beach road at Casablanca, H.M. Consul-General at Tangier (Mr. H. E. White, C.M.G.) now reports that he is informed by the President of the Committee that the final date for the receipt of tenders is 24th August, and not 29th August as previously stated. Tenders should be addressed to "M. le Président du Comité Spécial des Travaux Publics, Dar En-Niaba," Tangier.

Copies of the specification, general regulations, &c. (in French) may be seen, and copies of the form of tender to be used may be obtained, by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (17,569.)

CUBA.

Railway Material.

The "Gaceta Oficial" of 17th June publishes Decree No. 467, granting to the "Société Immobilière de Cuba" a subsidy of 11,000 pesos per kilometre in respect of the construction of a railway from Guantánamo to Baracoa.

Peso = 4*s.* 2*d.*

BRAZIL.

Harbour Works.

The "Diario Official" of 17th June publishes decree No. 8784 approving the plans submitted by the General Directorate of Communications and Public Works, for the carrying out of harbour improvements and extensions in the port of Paranagua, State of Paraná. The cost is estimated at 8,000,915 milreis currency (about 533,000*l.*) and 450,000 milreis gold (about 50,000*l.*).

Openings for British Trade.

BRAZIL—*continued.*

The same issue of the "Diario" contains decree No. 8785 approving the plans, submitted by the General Directorate of Communications and Public Works, for the carrying out of harbour improvements at Jaraguá, State of Alagoas. The cost of the work is estimated at 11,700,000 milreis currency (about 780,000*l.*).

Tug Boats.

The "Diario" of 25th June announces that tenders will be received and opened on 5th September at the offices of the "Inspectoria de Engenharia Naval, Ministerio da Marinha," Rio de Janeiro, for the supply of two tug boats, one required for the harbours of the State of São Paulo and one for those of the State of Bahia. The tugs must not exceed 100 feet between perpendiculars, and must not draw more than 9 ft. 6 ins. when loaded. They must be constructed of Siemens Martin steel and be capable of developing 10 knots per hour. They should also be capable of towing a vessel of 1,500 tons displacement at a speed of 5 knots per hour. The material used in the construction of these tugs should conform to the requirements of Lloyd's Register.

Tenders, made out in pounds sterling, should include delivery in the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Bahia, respectively. *A deposit of* 2,000 *milreis* (*about* 133*l.*) *will be required to qualify any tender.*

Local representation is necessary.

Iron Foundry Plant.

The "Diario" of 27th June contains a decree granting to Manoel José da Costa Lisboa various privileges (including the receipt of subsidies) for the establishment of an iron and steel works in the municipal district of Antonina, State of Paraná, and for the exportation of iron. The concessionaire undertakes to erect the necessary plant for producing 12,000 tons of pig iron the first year, together with the apparatus for converting the metal into steel, and also to instal either on the Bay of Bahia or at some other convenient place on the coast the plant required for loading and unloading iron, coal, &c. (see "Board of Trade Journal" of 23rd February, p. 427).

ARGENTINA.

Loan for Public Works.

With reference to the notice of p. 178 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 27th April relative to certain proposed expenditure in Argentina on public works, H.M. Legation at Buenos Aires have reported that on 13th May the Minister of Finance introduced a Bill to authorise the floating of an external loan of 12,000,000*l.* for the completion of certain public works in course of construction. The loan was to be external owing to the difficulty of floating bonds internally. The amount was raised to 14,000,000*l.* during the passage of the Bill, which finally became law early in June. The law provides for the carrying out of the following works:—

Openings for British Trade.

	£
Building of new warehouses at port of Buenos Aires, extension of breakwaters in North Basin, installation of machinery for loading and discharging merchandise (Law No. 5,126)	1,790,000
Construction of railways and other public works for development of the National Territories (Law No. 5,559)	3,348,794
Construction of railways (1) from the port of Diamante to join the line from Monte Caseros to Posadas, continuing by Cuchilla Grande and through Curuzu-Cuatia, and (2) from the Port of Paraná to join up with (1) and finally to make a junction with existing lines in the provinces of Entre Rios and Corrientes (Law No. 6,341) ...	2,120,000
Construction and equipment of national railways (Laws Nos. 6,011 and 8,117)	4,000,000
Erection of the new Law Courts (Law No. 8,115) ...	792,000
Construction of various works to be provided for by a later law	2,000,000

The works to be paid for out of the external loan now being floated are different from those for which the internal loan, referred to on p. 178 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 27th April, was intended, except in two cases, viz.:—

(1) Construction and equipment of national railways, under Law 8,117: the amount was fixed by the Budget Law at about 4,000,000*l.*, reduced by the Decree of 11th March to about 2,600,000*l.*, and is now fixed for the external loan at 4,000,000*l.*, as above.

(2) Building and furnishing of Law Courts: the amount was fixed by the Budget Law at about 525,000*l.*, which provision was cancelled by the later Decree, and the amount is now fixed at 792,000*l.*, as above.

(C. 5,408; C. 5,777.)

URUGUAY.

Railway Material. See notice on p. 131.

JAPAN.

Harbour Works. See notice on p. 132.

EXHIBITIONS.

RUSSIA.

International Exhibition at Rostov-on-Don.

The British Vice-Consul at Rostov-on-Don (Mr. E. B. St. Clair) reports that the annual International Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition held at that place under the auspices of the Imperial Don Kuban Ter Agricultural Society is to take place from 23rd September to 14th October next. The Exhibition authorities

Exhibitions.

are prepared to assign a space gratis for the erection of a special pavilion for the exhibition of British goods.

The British Vice-Consul states that the following products could be usefully shown, viz.:—Agricultural machinery and implements, power plants, turbines, milling machinery, fishing appliances, hardware of every description, horses, pigs, sheep (Lincoln, Shropshire, and Roscommon), and fancy goods.

A copy of the prospectus of the Exhibition (in Russian) may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where also a few copies are available for distribution. (13,290; 17,052.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

International Brewers' Congress and International Barley and Hop Exhibition at Chicago.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of information, through the Foreign Office, from the United States Embassy in London to the effect that the Second International Brewers' Congress and an International Barley and Hop Prize Exhibition are to be held at Chicago from 12th to 22nd October next.

It is the purpose of the Congress to discuss agricultural, scientific, technical and sociological questions connected with the brewery and allied industries. While the Congress and Exhibition are not under the official patronage of the United States Government, the former will be under the honorary presidency of the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, while the United States Department of Agriculture will have an exhibit at the latter.

Entries of foreign exhibits will close on 10th September, and specimens must reach the Exhibition by 15th September for barley and 1st October for hops.

Copies of the Rules of the Congress and of the Rules and Regulations for the Exhibition may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 5,966.)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Enquiries of Consular Officers.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade desire to point out to British manufacturers and merchants who may wish to obtain information in regard to trade matters, including the names of importers and of possible agents, in foreign countries, that it is desirable that application should first be made to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., before communications are addressed to H.M. Consular officers abroad. By the adoption of this course much delay would be avoided by the enquirer in those cases in which the Intelligence Branch is already in possession of the required information.

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

Particular attention is drawn to the advisability, when communicating with British Consular officers, of addressing such officers by their official designations, and *not by their names*, in order to avoid possible delay. The adoption of the latter course is liable to involve considerable inconvenience and delay to enquirers, owing to possible changes in the Consular staff.

EXHIBITION AT KOBE OF EUROPEAN STYLE GOODS MADE IN JAPAN.

The British Acting Vice-Consul at Tokio (Mr. G. H. Phipps) has furnished the following particulars of the exhibits, at a national Japanese exhibition held at Kobe from March to May last, of European style goods manufactured in Japan :—

The exhibits represented just the lines of goods exported in greatest quantities to the markets of India, China, and other Oriental countries from Europe and America. It was with a view to furthering the production, manufacture, and exportation of articles of this class by Japanese firms that the exhibition was organised.

The exhibits were very varied, ranging from up-to-date electrical machinery and steamship models furnished by the Kawasaki and Mitsu Bishi dockyards of Kobe to such articles as umbrellas, tinned provisions, cotton and woollen goods, and imitation leather. With the exception of a few lines, such as the products of the above-mentioned dockyards, the salient feature of all the exhibits was their remarkable cheapness as compared with the European article. In respect of quality, the Japanese product was generally far behind ; but to the poorer classes in China, Corea, and British India, which form the principal markets for these goods, quality is a secondary consideration. As instances of this cheapness may be quoted the following :—Sewing machine, 3*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* (European machine of similar type, 5*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*) ; double-barrelled sporting gun, 6*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* ; "Nipponophone" gramophone, 2*l.* 11*s.* (United States gramophone of similar type, 7*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*) ; black cotton socks, extra thick soles, 3*s.* 2*d.* per dozen ; imitation linoleum, 3 ft. by 3 ft., 2*s.* 8*d.* ; potted ham, 2½*d.* per tin ; iron safe, about 4½ ft. in height, 13*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* Among the articles that received prize medals were the following :—Woollen sweaters, 1*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* per dozen ; rough towels, 16*s.* 4*d.* per dozen; woollen vests, short sleeves, 2*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* per dozen ; cotton vests, with imitation lace frilling, exported principally to Turkey, 4*s.* 6*d.* per dozen ; carpets, silk, 9 ft. by 6 ft., 8*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* ; carpets, wool, 3 ft. by 6 ft., 2*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* The two last quoted prices are very high for Japanese carpets ; one exhibit measuring 3 ft. by 6 ft., of cheap quality, was priced as low as 6*s.* 11*d.*

The exports of goods of these classes from Japan go principally to British India, China and Corea, and in smaller quantities to Asiatic Russia, the Straits Settlements and other Asiatic countries. A small quantity of knitted goods is exported to the United Kingdom and Germany, principally for re-exportation. (C. 5,525.)

TRADE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

The following summary table has been prepared at the Board of Trade showing the total imports and exports of merchandise of the principal countries for which the particulars can be given up to April, 1911, inclusive, and referring in all cases to the same period, viz., the four months ended April. The corresponding figures for 1910 and 1909 are added for comparison:—

—	Imports (*see* NOTE). Four Months ended April.			Exports (Domestic) (*see* NOTE). Four Months ended April.		
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Germany	133,926,000	145,245,000	*149,411,000*	99,277,000	116,027,000	125,120,000
Belgium*	45,672,000‡	53,877,000	*56,039,000*	31,631,000‡	40,821,000	*44,689,000*
France	87,491,000	95,537,000	*120,013,000*	73,579,000	81,840,000	*80,061,000*
Spain	13,522,000	*12,573,000*	*13,726,000*	11,086,000	*12,295,000*	*12,438,000*
Italy	42,066,000	41,733,000	*46,909,000*	23,419,000	26,097,000	*27,015,000*
Austria-Hungary... ...	*35,030,000*	*40,722,000*	*41,800,000*	*29,255,000*	*31,372,000*	*31,064,000*
Egypt	7,143,000	7,471,000	8,813,000	8,966,000	9,145,000	11,509,000
United States	99,432,000	116,815,000	106,466,000	112,275,000	110,820,000	141,987,000
Japan§	14,376,000	15,860,000	19,369,000	11,884,000	13,788,000	13,533,000
British India	25,595,000	28,091,000	31,342,000	39,220,000	54,894,000	53,600,000
Canada	20,968,000	27,420,000	31,217,000	12,309,000	14,924,000	13,052,000
British S. Africa† ...	8,730,000	12,139,000	13,022,000	15,546,000	18,386,000	18,213,000
United Kingdom	173,781,000	186,071,000	191,832,000	117,691,000	136,179,000	149,940,000

* Value of *principal* articles only. † Including bullion. § Exclusive of trade with Taiwan (Formosa), and, since September, 1910, of trade with Chosen (Corea).

‡ The figures for 1909 are not comparable with those for 1910 and 1911. Considerable quantities of wool declared for home consumption and afterwards re-exported, for which deductions used to be made, are now included in the figures for "special trade," as the bulk of the wool undergoes some process prior to re-exportation.

A comparison of the total figures for the five months ended 31st May is possible for five countries, as follows, viz.:—

—	Imports (*see* NOTE). Five Months ended May.			Exports (Domestic) (*see* NOTE). Five Months ended May.		
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Germany	169,236,000	180,393,000	*190,112,000*	123,771,000	144,440,000	157,225,000
Belgium*	56,733,000‡	67,021,000	*70,075,000*	39,567,000‡	51,040,000	*55,998,000*
France	106,228,000	119,013,000	*149,318,000*	91,323,000	102,709,000	*100,747,000*
United States	123,611,000	141,572,000	133,709,000	137,456,000	137,340,000	173,017,000
United Kingdom	211,369,000	232,996,000	236,917,000	147,216,000	169,786,000	187,555,000

* Value of *principal* articles only. ‡ *See* note ‡ above.

The latest figures available as regards other countries from which returns are received by the Board of Trade are as follow:—

—	Imports (*see* NOTE).			Exports (Domestic) (*see* NOTE).		
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia* (3 months) ...	17,724,000	22,701,000	25,434,000	20,048,000	28,843,000	30,453,000
Switzerland† (3 months)..	14,804,000	16,340,000	*17,773,000*	10,399,000	11,242,000	12,144,000
Mexico‡ (3 months) ...	4,295,000	5,064,000	5,551,000	6,418,000	6,485,000	7,154,000
Australia‡ (2 months) ..	8,181,000	9,385,000	10,917,000	12,089,000	14,456,000	12,396,000

* European, Russo-Finnish and Black Sea Frontiers. † Including bullion.
‡ Including bullion and specie.

Trade of Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

NOTE.—The values stated for the *latest* year shown in the foregoing statements are provisional and subject to rectification. In some cases all the values are those *declared* by importers or exporters, as in the United Kingdom; in others they are based on an official schedule of values which is subjected to revision after the close of each year, the values used in the current returns being those fixed in the latest completed revision. In general, the values so fixed represent the level of prices in the preceding year. The countries adopting the system of official values annually revised are:—Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Italy, Spain, and (for imports) Germany and Switzerland. Exports from Switzerland and Germany are returned at "declared" values. Prior to April, 1909, however, all the exports from Germany, and from April, 1909, to the end of March, 1911, about one-third of the exports from that country, were returned at official values. *The figures in italics are based, wholly or mainly, on the prices of some earlier year than that under which they are shown.* The values of the exports from Germany for the four months ended April, 1911, and for the five months ended May, 1911, are based, in each case, partly on declared values and partly on the prices of the year 1910.

In the case of Russia, Germany, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Egypt, Japan, Canada, *and the United Kingdom*, the import figures given in the above summaries represent imports for home consumption. In all cases the export figures are intended to represent exports of domestic produce. In most cases, however, they include a certain amount of "nationalised" goods, *i.e.*, goods originally imported for consumption, and which, if dutiable, have been charged with duty, but which are subsequently re-exported.

For detailed particulars regarding the trade of the several countries, reference should be made to the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions, including figures received up to 30th June, 1911," to be obtained (price 4½*d.*), either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.; in Scotland, from Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh; and in Ireland, from E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

PROPOSED RAILWAY EXTENSION AND PORT IMPROVEMENTS IN FRENCH WEST AFRICA.

The "Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris) of 6th July publishes the text of a recent statement by the Governor-General of French West Africa in the Government Council, announcing a proposal to raise a loan of 150,000,000 frs. (6,000,000*l.*) for railway and port works in French West Africa.

It is proposed to push forward the railway lines towards the populous regions of the Sudan. The plan provides for the eventual construction of the following system:—The Thiès-Kayes railway, continued by the Kayes-Niger line, is to join at Buguni with the Conakry-Niger railway coming from Kurussa by way of Kankan (see p. 60 of last week's issue). Thence it will run through Sikasso, Bobo-Diulasso and Boromo to Ouagadugu, where it will divide into two branches; the one will go to Ansongo, which is the end of navigation on the reach of the Niger that begins at Kulikoro, the terminus of the Kayes-Niger line; the other branch will pass to the east of the Mossi and rejoin at Paraku the Dahomey railway, extended to Savé. A branch will run from Paraku to Koki, opposite Gaya, the last port on the lower reach of the French Niger and the starting point of the route to Zinder and Lake Chad. The Ivory Coast railway will join this system in the neighbourhood of Boromo, on the Volta, and will carry to the coast the products of the Lobi, the Mossi and the lands of the Bend of the Niger. Finally a branch from this line will run from Dimbokro parallel with the Liberian frontier to Kankan, on the extension of the Conakry-Niger railway. This last line might eventually be connected with the Thiès-Kayes railway at Tamba-Cunda.

The total cost of completing this system would be 480,000,000 frs. (19,200,000*l.*). For the present it is intended to expend only 136,000,000 frs. (5,440,000*l.*), as follows: Thies-Kayes line (to be completed early in 1915), 674 kiloms. long, of which 384 are completed or under construction, 25,000,000 frs.; extension of Kayes-Niger line from Bamako to Buguni (160 kiloms.), 15,000,000 frs.; extension of Dahomey railway from Save to Paraku (180 kiloms.) and thence to Djugu (120 kiloms.), 20,009,000 frs.; in the Ivory Coast, a line from Buake, the limit of the works authorised, to the Comoe, in the direction of the Volta (210 kiloms.) 20,000,000 frs.; the Dimbokro-Kankan railway, through rich rubber and kola-nut districts, viz., in the south a line from Dimbokro to Daloa and the river Sassandra (230 kiloms.), 24,000,000 frs., and in the north the Kankan-Beyla line (220 kiloms.), 22,000,000 frs.; a line in Dahomey to serve the rich oil-palm region of Mono (50 kiloms.), 5,000,000 frs.; a railway from Porto Novo to Cotonou (27 kiloms.), to take the goods for export carried by the Sakete-Porto Novo tramway, which at present go by way of Lagos, 5,000,000 frs.

It is intended further to expend 5,000,000 frs. on the improvement of the port of Dakar, 3,000,000 frs. on the construction of a port at Conakry, and 6,000,000 frs. on the construction of a port on the Ivory Coast. Dakar is to be improved as a station for ships and a revictualling port, that it may the better compete with St. Vincent, Las Palmas, and Teneriffe.

PORT IMPROVEMENTS AND RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN SPAIN.

The following information is from the report by the Third Secretary to H.M. Embassy at Madrid (Mr. T. Lyons) on the trade of Spain in 1910, which will shortly be issued:—

Port works are, at present, carried out theoretically in accordance with the provisions of a law of 1880. The law in question classified 28 Spanish ports as "of general interest," and since 1880 104 additional ports have been added to that number. A number of other ports were classified as "of local interest," and to these also it was intended that the State should grant subventions. The excessive number of ports in the first category, however, has led to the partial abandonment of most of the schemes in connection with them, and to the almost complete neglect of plans for the improvement of those of "local interest." Some progress has been made in the larger ports possessing harbour trusts ("Juntas de Obras de Puerto"), which dispose of considerable revenues derived from port dues, &c. Even these, however, have lately succeeded in doing little more than repair the annual damage caused by the sea to works already constructed, and have, in most cases, been forced to abandon schemes for further development. In addition to port dues, &c., the harbour trusts have had recourse to loans, which now amount to an aggregate of 60,000,000 pesetas. It is considered that they would find it difficult to raise further sums on satisfactory terms.

Señor Gasset, the present Minister of Fomento, has brought forward a scheme providing, as regards port works, for the extraordinary expenditure of 60,000,000 pesetas, to be spread over five years and to be distributed as follows (see "Board of Trade Journal" of 23rd March last, p. 600):—5,000,000 pesetas in the first year, 10,000,000 pesetas in the second and 15,000,000 pesetas in the third, fourth and fifth. Works in 10 ports only are to be undertaken, but the scheme also provides for an expenditure of 2,500,000 pesetas on dredging and life-saving apparatus, and of the same sum on lighthouses, buoys, &c. The following is a complete list of the works for which special subventions will be granted:—

	Pesetas.
Barcelona—	
Wharf adjoining east dock	2,750,000
16 electric cranes	800,000
Fourth section of floating dock	950,000
Expropriations on the delta of Llobregat	2,000,000
Works on the wharves known as "España," "Barcelona" and others	2,500,000
Total	9,000,000
Valencia	4,500,000
Algeciras	6,500,000
Seville—	
Work on Corta de Tablada wharf	1,300,000
Repairs and improvements to existing wharf ...	1,800,000
New cuttings and embankments	2,100,000
Various	1,800,000
Total	7,000,000

Port Improvements and Railway Construction in Spain.

	Pesetas.
Santander—	
Dredger	600,000
Embankments	1,400,000
Total	2,000,000
Bilbao—	
Correcting course of river	1,200,000
Construction of river wharves	4,500,000
Plant for exterior wharf	1,300,000
Total	7,000,000
Canaries—Improvement and extension of ports at La Luz and Teneriffe	5,000,000
Melilla (Morocco)—Continuation of works in course of execution	4,000,000
Ceuta (Morocco)—Continuation of works in course of execution...	5,000,000
Various—	
Purchase of dredging plant	1,800,000
,, life-saving apparatus	700,000
Total	2,500,000
Lighting and buoying coast	2,500,000

See also p. 111.

Railways.—No improvement in the Spanish railway system took place during the year 1910. One nominally fast and one intentionally slow train per diem are still all that connect Madrid with the great centres of population and industry. Freights are high and transit slow. Passengers are often forced to wait for days before they can secure places in the few trains which are run. Last year was a satisfactory one for Spanish railway companies, whose earnings show a general increase.

The attention of the Government was much occupied during 1910 with the problem of the "secondary and strategic railways." Under the law of 1908 it was hoped that Spain would soon possess a network of narrow-gauge lines available for industrial and strategic purposes. The scheme has not, however, been a success, as, out of 5,000 kiloms. for the construction of which tenders were invited, only 88 kiloms. are now under construction. A Bill was therefore presented to the Cortes in 1910 by the late Minister of Finance for the amendment of the law of 1908. Under the provisions of the Bill the State was itself to provide roughly 90 per cent. of the capital required. The remainder was to be found by the concessionaire of the line and was to bear interest nominally at the rate of 4 per cent. Certain foreign firms, however, who are prepared to undertake railway construction in Spain and have studied the project, are of opinion that it contains provisions which render the payment of the interest problematical and the whole scheme unacceptable to serious capitalists. The project, which was apparently considered unsound by the Government themselves, has been withdrawn and in its place has appeared a Bill brought in by the present Minister of Public Works. While leaving in force the main provisions of the Secondary Railways Law of March, 1908, the Bill provides for the increase to 15,000,000 pesetas of the annual maximum State expenditure on 5 per cent. guarantees, originally fixed at 10,000,000 pesetas. The term of concessions may not

exceed 99 years, and, after 50 years, the State may take over any working lines, but must obtain authorisation to do so by a special law in each case. Lines of purely local interest may be added to the plan of secondary railways at the request of provincial deputations, municipalities, &c., on condition that such bodies contribute one-third of the interest guaranteed by the State. The interest so guaranteed may in no case exceed 5 per cent. on the capital outlay. Secondary railways are to be normally of 1 metre gauge, but may, under certain circumstances, be of 75 or 60 centimetres.

The following are some of the railway projects in contemplation:—

Villareal de Alava–Lemona; Villareal de Alava–Buya; Villanueva del Campo–Benavente; Irun–Elizondo; Pamplona–Logrono; Pamplona–Santisteban; Burgos–Soria–Santander; Badajoz–Albuquerque–San Vicente; Badajoz–Olivenza–Fregenal; Valdepenas–Infantes–Villanueva de la Fuente–Alcaraz; Alcázar de San Juan–Cuenca; Torre del Mar–Zurgena; Martos–Pedro Abad; Alcaudete–Granada; Alcázar de San Juan–Malagón; Zumarraga–Zumaya; Astorga–La Robla; Murcia–Granada; Puerto Llana–Cordoba; Madrid–Valencia (concession already granted); Madrid–Bilbao (concession already granted); Pamplona–Bayonne (a Franco-Spanish project, the line to be worked by electric traction).

TRADE MARKS IN COREA.

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 630 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 29th September, 1910, respecting the extension of the Japanese Trade Marks Laws to Corea, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a Memorandum drawn up by the Japanese Government containing further information on this subject.

The Memorandum states that persons who before the annexation of Corea (29th August, 1910) had succeeded in registering their trade marks under the Imperial Trade Marks Ordinance formerly in force in that country, will not be required to re-register under the Japanese law in order to secure the continuance of protection of such marks in Corea.

Similarly all trade marks duly registered in Japan by any persons before the 29th August, 1910, will be entitled to protection in Corea without re-registration, provided they do not infringe the rights legally enjoyed by other persons in Corea. The registration of a mark in Japan will, however, confer no rights in Corea as against an identical or similar mark actually in use in Corea by another person, and generally recognised in that country as his property.

British subjects will therefore remain undisturbed in the use in Corea of trade marks known to the public as being their property, even if they conflict with marks registered in Japan by other persons. In the case of such conflict, however, these British trade marks are not capable of being registered in Corea unless they have been in use there prior to the 1st July, 1899.

British subjects who may apply for the registration in Corea of unregistered trade marks lodged by them, under a formerly existing arrangement, with the Japanese Government at the Patent Bureau at Seoul and its branch at Tokio, will not enjoy in respect of such marks any right of priority against other applicants for the registration of identical or similar marks.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Marking of Sample Boots and Shoes.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of copy of an Order (No. 1,430), issued under the "Commerce Act, 1905," by the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Customs, respecting the marking of boots and shoes imported into the Commonwealth as samples.

The Order states that the provisions as to the marking of boots and shoes intended for importation are to apply to those imported as samples, and in the case of those samples manufactured wholly or partly from leather or any imitation thereof, the prescribed marking of *each* boot will be strictly insisted upon.

Free Importation of Certain Minor Articles for Organs, &c.

The Board of Trade are also in receipt of a copy of Customs By-Law (No. 167), dated 16th May last, which provides for the free importation into the Commonwealth of the under-mentioned "minor articles," under Tariff item 434, with effect from 1st March, 1911:—

For Cabinet Organs and Harmoniums—

Sets of reeds, untuned and unvoiced, with or without cavity boxes.

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

Customs Decisions.

The "New Zealand Gazette" of 1st June last contains a Minister's Order (No. 962), dated 29th May, 1911, giving Customs decisions respecting the rates of duty leviable on certain articles on importation into the Dominion of New Zealand.

The following are the principal decisions:—

Articles.	Tariff No.	Rates of Import Duty.	
		On Foreign Goods.	On goods the produce or manufacture of any part of the British Dominions.
Fuel for gas-fires, containing fireclay	130	30 % *ad val.*	**20 % ad val.**
Leather, slab, consisting of several thicknesses of leather glued together and rolled	108	4*d.* per lb.	4*d.* per lb.
Laminated steel bars, suitable for manufacture of machine-knives	197	30 % *ad val.*	**20 % ad val.**
Miners' drags or rakes	364	Free	Free
Rice, flaked, unmalted	231	1*s.* 2½*d.* per 100 lbs.	**1s. per 100 lbs.**
Surgical appliances— Sterilizing-kettles, peculiarly suited for surgical use	287	Free	Free
Sheet steel, ground and polished, for manufacture of machine-knives	197	30 % *ad val.*	**20 % ad val.**
Taper-pins, engineers'	197	30 % „	**20 %** „
Tapioca, flaked	266	Free	Free
Yarns, cotton, used in the manufacture of hosiery	97	20 % *ad val.*	20 % *ad val.*

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Stamp Duties and Fees Act.

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 288 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 11th May last, the "Union of South Africa Government Gazette" of 13th June contains a Notification (No. 982) to the effect that the "Stamp Duties and Fees Act" (No. 30 of 1911) came into operation on the 1st July, 1911. The Notification also contains a detailed list of the duties which are payable under the several clauses of the Act.

EGYPT.

Valuation Tariff for Jewellery, Precious Stones, &c.

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" for the 1st July contains the following revised Valuation Tariff for use in assessing import duties on jewellery, precious stones, &c. This Tariff was to come into operation on the 1st July, 1911, and is to remain in force until the 30th June, 1912, or until denunciation.

Articles.	Valuation*.	
		£E.†
Articles of silver, European	Kilog.	5.000
Articles of silver, Indian, from Tripoli, Syria, and Turkey	,,	3.500
Articles of gold of 18 carats fineness or above, and articles of platinum	,,	55.000
Articles of gold of 14 carats fineness	,,	45.000
Articles of gold of 12 carats fineness, and platinum in bars	,,	36.000
Articles of gold of 11 carats fineness and less	,,	25.000
Chains, common purses (mesh), and chain-like bracelets:		
Of gold, without stones, of 18 carats fineness	,,	39.000
Of gold, without stones, of 14 carats fineness	,,	32.500
Of gold, without stones, of 12 carats fineness	,,	26.000
Brilliants and emeralds, mounted	Carat	1.500
Brilliants and emeralds, on paper	,,	0.500
Rose diamonds, mounted	,,	0.750
Rose diamonds, on paper	,,	0.500
Opals, turquoises, and chrysolites	Metcal of 24 carats	0.800
Fine pearls	,,	1.200
Rubies and sapphires, mounted	Carat	0.500
Rubies and sapphires, on paper	,,	0.250
Watches, of gold	Each	1.250
Watches, of silver	,,	0.400
Watches, of nickel or any other metal, including those silvered or gilt	,,	0.120
Watches, of metal plated with gold	,,	0.750
Non-precious stones, and waste of precious stones, having no commercial value, pay the duties leviable on gold or silver		

* Duty is leviable on these valuations at the rate of 8 per cent.

† £E 1=1,000 *millièmes*=1*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

RUSSIA.

Promulgation of the Law for the Reduction of Customs Duty on Pig Iron.

With reference to the notice which appeared at pages 625-6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 22nd June respecting a Bill for the reduction of the duty on pig iron on importation into Russia, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Law authorising the reduction referred to was promulgated on the 16th July.

NORWAY.

Tariff Alterations.

With reference to the notice which appeared at pp. 335-6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 18th May respecting certain proposed modifications of the Norwegian Customs Tariff, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a complete list of the Tariff modifications which have been sanctioned by the Storthing and enforced as from the 1st July.

The list, which is in many respects different from the list of proposed alterations given in the "Journal" notice above referred to, is printed in full below:—

[Krone (100 öre) = 1*s.* 1¼*d.*; kilog. = 2·2046 lbs. Additions to the text of the Tariff are indicated by italic type.]

Tariff No.	Articles.	Rates of Duty.	
		Former.	New.
	Seeds—		
179	6. Other, not specially mentioned, *also* *lycopodium*	Kr. öre. Free.	Kr. öre. [No change.]
	Gums and resins—		
	4. India rubber and gutta-percha manufactured—		
217	(*a*) Sheets, including rubbered paper, *rods*, cords or thread, &c.	Free.	[No change.]
	Earth or clay, and manufactures thereof:		
	5. Manufactures of fire-clay—		
63	(*a*) Common fire-clay bricks, *for walling or lining*, exceeding 55 millimetres in *average* thickness, also tiles for bakers' ovens	*Per* 100 *kilogs.* 0 15	[No change.]
	(*b*) Common fire-clay bricks *for walling or lining*, of a less *average* thickness than those mentioned in (*a*), also other common fire-clay articles, provided that they cannot properly be classed as pottery wares, neither glazed, painted *nor coloured*... ...	0 40	[No change.]
	Clothing, &c.—		—
	II. Other than impregnated or coated with oil, &c., as well as sewn parts thereof, even if not entirely finished—		
293	A. Starched linen *or cotton* goods, even coloured or printed, including boxes, paper and like packing	*Per kilog.* 2 00	[No change.]

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NORWAY—*continued.*

Tariff No.	Articles.	Rates of Duty. Former.	New.
		Kr. öre.	Kr. öre.
	Metals—		
	II. Manufactures—		
	A. Of various metals—		
413	11. Tools and implements, not specially mentioned, and parts thereof ... ... (Spare parts of wood—dutiable as manufactures of wood). *Note.*—The Customs Department may grant exemption from duty to materials for use in the manufacture of tools, *and to parts of tools* (*including parts of wood*) or may subject such materials *and parts* to a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem.*	10% *ad val.*	[No change.]
	G. Copper, brass, bronze, German silver and other copper alloys, also aluminium and nickel—		
476	1. Plates, even perforated, sheets, bolts, bottoms, bars *and other lengths even profiled*, gauze and blocks	Free.	[No change.]
	Oils—		
	2. Volatile—		
504	*a.* Paraffin, photogene, wood oil and similar illuminating fluids, petroleum, crude or refined, for illuminating, *oils for burning and producing power,* and petroleum naphtha (benzine)	*Per kilog.* { 0 04* / Free.† }	Free.
507	3. Mineral oils not adapted for use as illuminants, *and that cannot be classed as oils for burning or producing power*, petroleum residues, also vaseline and carriage grease	*Per kilog.* 0 04	[No change.]
	Paper and manufactures thereof—		*Per kilog.*
ex 513	4 (a) Sand or emery paper	0 02	0 04
548*a*	Ratin *and other similar preparations for destroying rats and mice*	Free.	[No change.]
	Rice—	*Per* 100 *kilogs.*	
556	4. Rice bran	0 30	Free.
	Tissues—		
	1. Puttied, painted, lacquered, impregnated, &c.—		*Per kilog.*
694	*a.* Emery and sand cloth	Free.	0 20
695	*b.* Tarpaulins; other goods weighing *250*§ grammes or more per square of half metre side	*Per kilog.* 0 18	[No change.]

§ 470 grammes in the former tariff.

* Oils for burning and producing power (formerly classed under Tariff No. 507).

† Other.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NORWAY—*continued.*

Tariff No.	Articles.	Rates of Duty.	
		Former.	New.
[*729 730	Carriages, carts and sledges— 1. Locomotives and tenders ... ... 2. Railway and tramway carriages, motor carriages, &c. ... ... *Note.*—Motor cars intended for route traffic with seating accommodation for more than *four*† passengers, and freight motors *suited for use in time of war*‡, may be admitted by the Customs Department, on such conditions as they may impose, on payment of a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.	10% *ad val.* 12% *ad val.*	[*] [No change.]

* This Tariff heading (No. 729) is deleted.
† "Six" in the former Tariff.
‡ In the former Tariff :—"intended to be placed at the disposal of the army in case of war."

The following paragraph is added to Section 12 of the Preliminary Dispositions to the Customs Tariff:—

In special cases the Customs Department may allow goods that are sent abroad from Norway for further improvement, working or repair, and that are re-imported into Norway, to pay only 15 per cent. of the increased value due to the improvement effected abroad, or, according to circumstances, to be admitted free of duty.

GERMANY.

Alteration of Tare Rates.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the following alterations, which were to come into force on the 1st July, have recently been made in respect of the tare allowances on certain articles on importation into Germany :—

Tariff No.	Articles.	Method of Packing.	Tare Rates in Percentage of Gross Weight.	
			Up to 30th June.	Present.
52	Currants	Flat cases of pinewood of a gross weight of more than 14 kilogs. without linen packing, with currants from Smyrna	15	10
440	Cotton yarn, single, unbleached	Cases	14	16
442	Cotton yarn of two or more threads, single twist, unbleached ...	Cases	14	16
		Bales	3	2
938	Harmonium reeds (*Harmoniumzungen*) of brass	Cases	23	10

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

CERTAIN FRENCH COLONIES.

Application of the French Customs Duties.

The second paragraph of Article 7 of the French Tariff Revision Law of the 29th March, 1910, which took effect on the 1st April, 1910, provided that the duties established by the Law should not be operative as regards importations of foreign products into the French Colonies and Possessions and the Protectorate of Indo-China until Decrees were issued determining the articles which were to be subject to special rates of duty. It was also provided that *this disposition should not remain operative for more than one year.*

A subsequent French Law enacted that the foregoing words in italic type should be modified in the sense that the period allowed for the promulgation of the Decrees referred to was to be extended to the 1st July, 1911 (instead of the 1st April, 1911).

The Board of Trade have now received, through the Foreign Office, copies of Presidential Decrees, published in the "Journal Officiel" for the 1st July, maintaining in force, with certain modifications and additions, the special Tariffs on foreign products hitherto in force in the Colonies of Martinique, Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Saint-Pierre and Miquelon, Réunion, Madagascar, Indo-China and New Caledonia. The modifications and additions to these special Tariffs, as laid down by the Decrees referred to, may be inspected (in French) by British traders interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 5,853.)

FRENCH PORTION OF THE CONVENTIONAL CONGO BASIN (WESTERN ZONE).

Existing Customs Régime of Imports and Exports continued in Force.

With reference to the notice which appeared at page 146 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 20th April with regard to the denunciation of the Arrangement of 1892 (as subsequently modified in 1902) between France, Portugal and the Congo Free State respecting import and export duties in the Conventional Congo Basin, the French "Journal Officiel" of the 1st July contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 30th June, continuing in force until the 1st July, 1912, the Customs régime of merchandise imported into or exported from the French portion of the Conventional Basin, as determined by the Arrangement, with its modifications, above mentioned.

TUNIS.

Free Importation of Cocoa and Sugar for the Manufacture of Chocolate.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Tunisian Government Decree, dated the 24th May and published in the "Journal Officiel Tunisien" for the 21st June, providing that cocoa and sugar for the manufacture of chocolate may be imported into Tunis free of import and consumption duties under the conditions fixed by the Decree of the 27th May, 1895. Importers must give security to

re-export, or place in bonded warehouse, within four months of the importation, (*a*) ordinary chocolate composed exclusively of cocoa, sugar and aromatic substances, and (*b*) milk chocolate composed exclusively of cocoa, saccharose, milk and aromatic substances. The amount of cocoa, de-buttered and dry, which is to be taken as being contained in these products is to be fixed by the Laboratory of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, and every 100 kilogs. of cocoa, de-buttered and dry, is to be taken as equivalent to 260 kilogs. of cocoa imported in the bean.

The Decree, which also contains further provisions on the subject, may be seen by persons interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 5,925.)

LIBERIA.

Niffoo a Port of Entry; Batoo a Sub-port.

The Board of Trade are informed by H.M. Consul-General at Monrovia that a notice has been issued from the Liberian Department of the Treasury to the effect that Niffoo, in the County of Sinoe, is a port of entry and that Batoo has been provisionally declared a sub-port. Vessels may ship Kroo labour at both ports.

PANAMA.

Forthcoming Increase of Import Duties.

With reference to the notice which appeared at p. 470 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 2nd March, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of translation of a Decree, dated the 1st June, providing that, from September 1st next, *all* articles included in the second of the General Classes of the Tariff of Panama* shall be dutiable at the rate of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, except wheat flour, maize in the grain, lard, and rice, which shall continue to pay 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. Lucerne (*alfalfa*) is also to be dutiable at the rate of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* from September 1st.

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

AUSTRALIA.

Railway Extension in New South Wales.

"Australasian Hardware and Machinery" of 1st June contains the following particulars relative to projected railway construction in New South Wales:—

The construction of the North Coast railway is to be proceeded with at both ends. As soon as the survey work is ready, the Coff's Harbour-Glenreagh section and the Glenreagh-Dorigo branch railway are to be begun. At the north end the railway has been carried as far as Grafton on the Clarence, while at the south end it is approaching Taree, on the Lower Manning

* The Second Class of the Tariff comprises all goods except those which are free of duty (for a list of these see the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 22nd April, 1909), and except beverages, cattle, salt, tobacco, coffee, matches and materials for the manufacture of matches, and opium.

river. The Taree–Wauchope and Glenreagh–South Grafton sections are to be put in hand shortly. In all, the Government undertake to proceed with three sections of the North Coast line, totalling 103 miles, and the Dorigo branch of 42 miles, at an estimated cost of some 9,000*l.* per mile.

The work of duplicating the Great Western Railway of New South Wales from Mount Victoria to Newnes Junction has been completed, but much work remains to be done closer to Sydney, on what is known as the Glenbrook deviation. Between Sydney and Newcastle, the duplication of the railway line is being pushed forward, and it is anticipated that this work will be practically completed within a year.

Between Newcastle and West Maitland, a distance of 20 miles, the work of laying down two additional lines is well under way, and in a year's time the whole of the cuttings and earthworks should be finished. The duplication of the single line beyond Maitland as far as Werris Creek, a distance of over 100 miles, will then be commenced.

The Public Works Committee is also enquiring into the advisability of building railways from Perthville to Burraga, on the Great Western line, a distance of 42½ miles, and from Bowning to Burrowa, on the Southern line, at an estimated cost of 200,000*l.* and 157,000*l.* respectively.

GERMANY.

Kaiser-Wilhelm Canal Regulations.

The Board of Trade have received a copy of Regulations for the Kaiser-Wilhelm Canal, superseding those of 29th July, 1901. These Regulations (in German) which also specify the charges on vessels passing through the Canal, may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (H. 8,827.)

URUGUAY.

Proposed Railway Construction by State.

H.M. Minister at Montevideo reports the publication of a Government Bill providing for the creation of a permanent fund for the construction by the State of railways of general and local interest. The fund is to be supplied by surplus profits (over 6 per cent). paid to the State by concessionaires of guaranteed lines, a toll on the traffic of the lines to be built, and a contribution from proprietors of land adjoining the lines who do not send goods over them, together with a contribution of 150,000 pesos (about 32,000*l.*) from the general revenue. A directing council of five Uruguayan citizens is to be appointed to take charge of the direct administration of the railways, the working of which is to be leased, as a result of public tender, for terms of not more than 10 years, to private persons. Proprietors of lands within 7·5 kiloms. of the lines are to contribute 25 ton kiloms. of freight per hectare, or in lieu thereof 1·5 cents per ton kilom., per annum.

Shipping and Transport.

The Message accompanying the Bill states that the freight obligatorily provided by proprietors of land, together with the increased property tax due to rise in land values, and the contribution of 150,000 pesos from the general revenue, may be expected to provide 5 per cent. interest on a capital of 15,000,000 pesos (about 3,200,000*l.*), with which 800 kiloms. (497 miles) of line can be constructed. The lines are to be of the nature of light railways, and the cost of construction is not to exceed 18,000 pesos (3,839*l.*) per kilom., as against 23,500 pesos and 25,850 pesos per kilom., the cost of the existing lines. The Message concludes by saying that the Executive will shortly propose the construction, under the conditions of this Bill, of various stretches of railway of urgent necessity.

A translation of the more important articles of the Bill, and a précis translation of the Message, may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (17,187.)

JAPAN.

Proposed Harbour Works.

The following is extracted from the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 4th July: The opening of the Panama Canal will be a matter of great importance to Japanese shipping, particularly as regards the Tsugaru Strait, and plans have been prepared with a view of improving and enlarging either the harbour of Aomori or that of Ominato. The cost of carrying out the works at Aomori is roughly estimated at 3,000,000 yen; but, as they would involve the making of a channel, the cost would be raised to 5,000,000 yen. It is pointed out, however, that the town is hardly in a position to raise the necessary funds, and it is equally doubtful whether the State will bear the expense. On the other hand, the Japanese Navy would undertake the responsibility for the works at Ominato, where the technical difficulties are of greater magnitude. Here the cost is estimated at not less than 10,000,000 yen, with an additional 3,000,000 yen for a railway, which it would be necessary to build from Nobechi to Ominato. (X. 4,959.)

Yen = 2*s.* 0¼*d.*

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

RUSSIA.

South Russian Iron Combine "Prodamet."

The following is extracted from the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 13th July:—The South Russian Iron Combine "Prodamet" (see "Board of Trade Journal" of 5th August, 1909, pp. 266-7) at present comprises the following five separate syndicates: 1. Sheets and universal iron (contract ends 1st March, 1912); 2. Girders and

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

sleepers (1st January, 1912); 3. Rims and tyres (1st November, 1914); 4. Axles (1st November, 1914); 5. Bar and angle iron (1st January, 1912) and also light rails (1st January, 1914). The Ssulina Works have withdrawn from the Iron Sheet Syndicate and the Strachovits from the Bar Iron Syndicate. New additions to the combine are as follows: Kama, Ssulina, Konstantinovka, and Kramator Works, to the Girders and Sleepers Syndicate; the Kramator Works and St. Petersburg Iron and Wire Company to the Bar Iron Syndicate. The percentage of trade done by the "Prodamet" in relation to that of the whole of Russia during 1910 was as follows: Bar and angle iron, 88 per cent.; sheets and universal iron, 82½ per cent.; girders and sleepers, 88⅓ per cent.; rims and tyres, 74 per cent.; and axles practically the whole output. The "Prodamet" holds a powerful position in the Russian iron industry; it controls production as well as sales and prices. The trade of this combine for the first four months of this year shows a considerable increase over the corresponding period of last year. (X. 4,961.)

GERMANY.

Pig Iron Production, January–June.

According to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 8th July, the total production of pig iron in Germany for the six months ended June, 1911, amounted to 7,682,639 metric tons as compared with 7,202,032 metric tons for the corresponding period of 1910, an increase of about 6·7 per cent. (X. 808.)

Sales of "A" Products by Steel Works Union.

According to the "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 13th July, the sales of "A" products by the Steel Works Union ("Stahlwerksverband") during June was as follows: semi-manufactured goods 128,327 metric tons (as compared with 130,177 metric tons in May), railway material 184,277 metric tons (200,704 metric tons in May), shaped iron 186,684 metric tons (201,475 metric tons in May). The total sales of "A" products from January to June were as follows: semi-manufactured goods 825,969 metric tons (as compared with 785,190 metric tons from January to June, 1910), railway material 1,084,555 metric tons (860,347 metric tons in 1910), shaped iron 1,033,480 metric tons (984,913 metric tons in 1910). (X. 454.)

Re-opening of Gold Mines in North Bavaria.

The British Acting Consul at Munich (Mr. W. E. Soltau) reports that operations are being carried on at Kronach, a village in the Fichtel Mountains in the extreme north of Bavaria, with a view to re-opening the gold mines there, which up to the eighteenth century yielded large quantities of gold. (C. 5,913.)

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

GERMANY. FAR EAST.

German Machinery Export Syndicate for Far Eastern Trade.

With reference to the notice on p. 98 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th January relative to the establishment of a German machinery export syndicate for the organisation and extension of the export trade in machinery to the Far East, the British Acting Commercial Attaché at Peking (Mr. H. H. Fox) has furnished a list of the firms who have joined this combine, which, he points out, will be able to supply practically every description of machinery now in demand in China. The names of the members of the syndicate may be obtained by British manufacturers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 5,779.)

FRANCE.

Iron and Steel Trade.

In an article on the French iron and steel market, the "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) states that during 1910 the French railway companies placed orders in France for 449 locomotives and 11,745 goods wagons, whilst 126 locomotives and 530 goods wagons were ordered abroad. This has led to the impression that the French works cannot keep pace with home requirements, and as a result many works are to be enlarged and new works built. It appears further that a number of new blast furnaces are in course of erection in the Nord and Pas-de-Calais districts, which, on their completion in 1914, will raise the yearly production of pig iron in those districts to 1,000,000 tons, as against 577,000 tons in 1910. A project is also on foot for the erection of a smelting works in Calais. This company will be entitled "Société des Hauts-Fourneaux de la Manche." (X. 407.)

YARNS AND TEXTILES.

GREECE.

Cotton Industry.

The British Acting Consul at The Piræus (Mr. J. Joannides) reports that the cotton factories of Greece contain a total of 75,800 spindles and 1,280 looms, of which 50,100 spindles and 995 looms are in works situated at The Piræus. The annual production of cotton yarn is estimated at about 900,000 packages, with a value of 440,000*l.*, of drill and chequered cloth at 11,250,000 yards, valued at 260,000*l.*, and of white cloth at 130,000 rolls, with a value of 60,000*l.* The quantity of cotton produced in Greece annually is estimated at some 4,375 tons. (5,537.)

Yarns and Textiles.

FRANCE.

Textiles passed through Testing Houses in the North of France.

The British Vice-Consul at Croix (Mr. A. Faulkner) has forwarded the following particulars of quantities of textiles passed through the testing houses of Amiens, Le Cateau, Fourmies, Reims, Tourcoing, and Roubaix during the six months ended 30th June, 1909, 1910, and 1911 :—

	Six months, January—June,		
	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.
Combed wool	38,284,548	34,640,700	35,965,898
Yarns	11,409,108	11,914,863	11,927,990
Noils and various	8,435,404	8,862,990	8,325,530
Cotton and flax	5,394,728	5,247,890	5,153,263
Silk	25,664	28,388	36,483
Total...	63,549,452	60,694,831	61,409,164

Kilog. = 2·2046 lbs. (17,056.)

CHINA.

Japanese Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill at Shanghai.

H.M. Vice-Consul at Osaka (Mr. E. H. Holmes) reports that the Naigai Wata Kabushiki Kaisha (Home and Foreign Cotton Company, Ltd.), a cotton spinning and weaving company with two mills in Japan, has recently completed the construction of a large cotton spinning mill in Shanghai, at a cost, including equipment, of some 100,000*l*. The mill contains 20,000 spindles, to spin cotton yarns between 10 and 20 count from Indian and Chinese cotton. The operatives will be Chinese, working under Japanese superintendence. Spinning operations will be begun about the end of July, 1911. (C. 5,915.)

JAPAN.

Examination of Habutae (Silk Tissues) for Export.

With reference to the notice on p. 321 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9th February last relative to the examination of habutae (silk tissues) for export, H.M. Embassy at Tokio have forwarded a translation of revised regulations in this connection, made by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. The effect of the regulations, which come into force on 1st August, will, say H.M. Embassy, be to introduce a uniform system of inspection throughout the country; hitherto the habutae inspectors have in most cases been appointed by local guilds of silk weavers.

The translation of the regulations may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 5,924.)

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Corn Prices.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns, in the week ended 15th July, 1911, were as follows:—

Wheat	32*s.* 3*d.*
Barley	25*s.* 10*d.*
Oats	19*s.* 11*d.*

For further particulars see p. 149.

Imports of Agricultural Produce.

Statements are published on pp. 150-1 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the weeks ended 8th and 15th July, 1911, as well as of the imports during the corresponding weeks of 1910.

Cotton Statistics.

The number of bales of cotton **imported** into the United Kingdom during the week ended 13th July, 1911, was 13,064 (including 4 bales British West Indian, 178 bales British West African, and 341 bales British East African), and the number imported during the twenty-eight weeks ended 13th July was 2,033,326 (including 7,972 bales British West Indian, 4,250 bales British West African, 16,176 bales British East African, and 45 bales foreign East African). The number of bales **exported** during the week ended 13th July was 12,789, and during the twenty-eight weeks, 246,966.

For further details see p. 149.

EGYPT (SUDAN).

Tokar Cotton Crop.

With reference to the notice on pp. 427-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 25th May relative to the Tokar (Red Sea Province) cotton crop, the Monthly Report for May of the Sudan Central Economic Board states that the total export to the end of that month was 150,843 kantars (about 6,680 tons); some 2,000 kantars (about 90 tons) remained to come in.

URUGUAY.

Bill for Encouragement of Dairying Industry.

H.M. Minister at Montevideo reports that a Bill has been brought forward by the Uruguayan Minister of Industries providing for the encouragement of the dairying industry. It is proposed that the Government shall be authorised to distribute 500,000 pesos (about 106,000*l.*) annually among the farms and creameries that produce the most and the best milk, butter, cream and cheese, and also to promote annual dairy exhibitions. (C. 5,780.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

State of the Labour Market in June.

According to a report in the "Board of Trade Labour Gazette" for July,* based on 6,076 statistical returns, viz., 3,033 returns from trade unions (relating to 758,666 workpeople) and 3,043 returns from employers (relating to 1,280,692 workpeople), employment in June continued good, but was not quite so good generally as in May. There was a slight improvement in the pottery trade and at iron and steel works, but in most other industries, except mining, employment declined slightly. Some trades were adversely affected by the woolcombing and shipping disputes.

As compared with a year ago, nearly all the principal industries showed an improvement. There was, however, a considerable decline at blast furnaces and in the lace and jute trades.

In the 394 Trade Unions, with a net membership of 758,666, making returns, 22,895 (or 3·0 per cent.) were returned as unemployed at the end of June, 1911, compared with 2·5 per cent. at the end of May, 1911, and 3·7 per cent. at the end of June, 1910.

Bankruptcy Statistics.

A statement showing the number of receiving orders and of administration orders under Sec. 125 (Deceased Debtors' Estates) of the Act of 1883 gazetted in England and Wales during the month and six months ended June, 1911, will be found on p. 152.

CANADA.

Clay Products Industry in Edmonton District.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Edmonton (Mr. F. T. Fisher) reports that, according to an expert report, there are possibilities of very important development in connection with the deposits of stratified shale and clay in that district, of earlier formation than the glacial deposits or river silt at present being used in the Edmonton clay making industry. A very exhaustive series of tests were made on samples of shales and fire clays taken from various mines in the vicinity and from points along the river bank where the original stratified shales were exposed. The clays and shales have peculiarly sticky and soapy characteristics which render them hard to work in the moulds; they also show a large percentage of shrinkage in drying, which causes an amount of cracking such as to render the products useless. By a series of experiments, however, it has been demonstrated that these difficulties can be overcome, and in the opinion of the expert the profitable production of certain forms of tile and terra cotta and vitrified products is commercially possible. A considerable period of costly experimenting would probably have to be passed through before a plant could be adjusted to do on a large scale what has already been demonstrated on a small scale in the tests. The expert considers, however, that a firm with capital and ability to undertake the enterprise would be able to produce vitrified clay products of at least fair quality at a cost far below that at which

* For list of principal contents, see p. 140.

Miscellaneous.

similar goods can be brought to Edmonton from Vancouver or Ontario or from the nearest United States clay working centres.
(16,502.)

NEW ZEALAND.

Results of 1911 Census.

A report from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand gives the following particulars of the population of New Zealand, exclusive of Maoris, as shown by the recent census :—

—	1896.	1901.	1906.	1911.	Increase. 1906-11.
North Island...	340,631	390,571	476,732	563,832	87,100
South Island...	362,236	381,661	411,340	443,422	32,082
Stewart Island	252	272	304	356	52

The total population of the Dominion, exclusive of the Maoris and of the inhabitants of the Cook and Niue Islands, is 1,107,811, an increase of 119,233 over the population in 1906. (17,014.)

FRENCH WEST AFRICA.

Trade in 1910.

H.M. Consul-General at Dakar (Captain C. Braithwaite Wallis) has furnished the following provisional figures of the trade of French West Africa in 1910, as compared with the figures for the previous year :—

—	Imports.		Exports.	
	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.
	£	£	£	£
Senegal	2,716,489	3,304,302	2,366,596	2,547,195
Upper Senegal and Niger ...	93,687	281,476	126,399	359,877
French Guinea	916,820	1,182,510	774,745	732,260
Ivory Coast	447,689	641,978	471,514	629,988
Dahomey	568,639	713,550	654,024	715,450
Total ...	4,743,324	6,123,816	4,393,278	4,984,770

(C. 5,569.)

RUSSIA.

Law as to Sale on Terms of Payment by Instalments.

The British Vice-Consul at Kharkov (Mr. C. Blakey) has furnished the following information as to the law in Russia with reference to sale and purchase contracts with payment by instalments :—

According to the Law of 9th/22nd February, 1904, regulating sales with payment by instalments, goods so sold remain the property of the seller until the whole of the purchase price is paid, and may not be disposed of or mortgaged by the purchaser under pain of criminal liability. The Law provides, however, that such resale or mortgage is only to be considered void if the third party purchasing the goods or taking them in mortgage is

Miscellaneous.

aware that they belong to a seller under the Law of 1904. Criminal liability may be avoided by the first purchaser of the goods if he lease them for a fixed term instead of re-selling. On account of these difficulties, goods to be paid for by instalments are sometimes made the subject of special contracts of lease apart from the Law of 1904, by which they are given into the possession of the purchaser on condition of periodical payments, but only become his property upon the final payment being made.

The Ruling Senate decided on 29th September, 1910, in Edenberg v. Yermolov, that when creditors of the purchaser lay claim upon property purchased on the terms of payment by instalments, the bailiff when making an inventory not being aware of the contract in these terms, the seller has no right to require that the property be liberated from embargo and exempted from public sale. The Court held further that no contracts to the contrary effect are valid.

It has been very usual in making sales under the Law of 1904 to take a double security, viz., not only to make a contract under the Law in question, but also to require from the purchaser a number of bills payable at the dates when the instalments of the price become due. These bills have then been discounted. It has been held by the Court, however, that the giving of the bills operates as complete performance of the contract, despite any term in it to the contrary, and that the seller cannot sue the purchaser on the contract, but only on the bills.

The method of sale provided by the Law of 1904 has been very largely used in connection with goods that do not deteriorate rapidly, such as machinery, and a petition has now been drawn up for presentation to the Ministry of Trade and Industries, asking for the amendment of the Law with a view to the better safeguarding of the interests of the vendor. (17,069.)

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Proposed State Monopoly in Artificial Sweetening Substances.

H.M. Embassy at Vienna report that a Bill has been introduced into the Hungarian Parliament to make the production and sale of artificial sweetening substances, including every chemical product containing a higher sweetening power than cane or beet sugar, a State monopoly. Concessions may be granted to private firms for the production of such substances, and licences may be granted for their sale, the prices being controlled by the State. H.M. Embassy add that a similar Bill will shortly be introduced into the Austrian Parliament. (C. 5,970.)

CHINA.

Patents, Designs, Trade Marks, &c. in Kwantung Province.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a translation of a Japanese Imperial Ordinance extending the operation of the Japanese patent, design, trade-mark, utility model, and copyright laws to Japanese subjects resident in the Kwantung Province (China) and in foreign countries where Japan may exercise extra-territorial jurisdiction. This ordinance came into force on 28th May, 1911.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of June, 1911, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1*s.* 4*d.* per copy.

Attention is further called to the fact that the first volume of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1910 has been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5*s.* 2*d.* This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1906–1910, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country.

The second volume will contain details as to Customs revenue, transhipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom; and the third volume a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

It may be noted that beginning with the issues for 1909 the figures of Volumes I. and II. relate to the countries *of consignment* for imports and countries of final destination, so far as known, for exports. A supplementary volume will continue to be issued, in which particulars will be given as mentioned above, on the same basis as those published (up to the year 1908) in the first two volumes. By this means it will be possible to trace the details of the differences resulting from the change of system for a further limited period.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1*d.*) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important articles which appear in the July issue:—State of the Labour Market in June; Free Legal Advice Agencies in Germany; Emigration and Immigration in 1910; Working Conditions in Bakeries in Holland; Compulsory Old Age Insurance for Coal Miners in Belgium; Sickness Insurance in Hungary in 1908.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

The following reports of the **Annual Series** have been issued by the Foreign Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

---

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.; or Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

Government Publications.

No. 4,704. Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Barcelona in 1910.

Coal imports.
Tanning industry.
Reports from Valencia and Cullera, Burriana and Castellon, Denia, Gandia, Port Mahon, Palma de Mallorca, San Feliu de Guixols, Tarragona, Torrevieja, Palamos, and Alicante.
Map.

No. 4,708. Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of New Orleans in 1910.

Peanut crop.
Lumber industry of Florida.
Reports from Key West, Pensacola, Gulf Port, Fernandina, and Port Tampa.

No. 4,709. Trade, Finances and Shipping of the Republic of Uruguay in 1910.

Mineral resources.
Agricultural production.
Financial position of the Republic.
State Bank.
Railways.
Port extension at Montevideo.
Foreign trade statistics for 1907–9.
Map.

No. 4,710. Trade of the Portuguese Possessions in East Africa in 1910.

Port improvement at Lourenço Marques.
Recruitment of native labour for the Witwatersrand.
Mining industry.
Rubber production.
Steamship services.
Map.

No. 4,711. Trade of the Consular District of St. Louis in 1910.

Cost of living, and wages.
Grain and cattle production.
Cotton growing industry.
Report from Kansas City.
Sketch map.

No. 4,712. Trade of the Consular District of Rome in 1910.

Banking.
Scheme for canal from Rome to coast.
Motor car regulations.
Report from Civitavecchia.

No. 4,713. Trade of Madagascar in 1910.

Tanning bark industry.
Ostrich rearing.
Map.

No. 4,714. Trade of Tientsin in 1910.

Raw cotton industry.
Coal mining.
Map.

No. 4,715. Trade and Commerce of Iceland and the Faroe Islands.

Fishing industry.
Analysis of Trade.

No. 4716. Trade and Commerce of Zanzibar in 1909 and 1910.

Clove industry.
Steamship services.
Report from Pemba.
Map.

No. 4,717. Trade of Foochow in 1910.

Tea trade.
Map.

No. 4,718. Trade and Industry of the Grand Duchy of Baden in 1910.

Hop production.
Industries.

Government Publications.

No. 4,719. Trade of Wuchow in 1910.

Opium trade. Map.

No. 4,720. Trade of the Consular District of Naples in 1910.

Coal trade. Reports from Bari, Barletta,
Olive oil and wine production. Salerno and Reggio Calabria.

No. 4,721. Trade of Hankow in 1910.

Analysis of export trade. Exchange rates.

No. 4,722. Trade of Amoy in 1910.

Emigration. Opium trade.

No. 4,723. Trade of Kiukiang in 1910.

Opium trade. Tea exports.
Map.

No. 4,274. Trade of Chefoo in 1910.

Opium trade. Map of Shantung.

No. 4,725. Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Düsseldorf (Westphalia and the Rhenish Provinces) in 1910.

Public employment agencies. Iron ore production.
Iron and steel industry. Potash industry.
Coal mining and exportation. Textile industry.
Machine building.

No. 4,729. Trade of Canton in 1910.

Raw silk exports. Opium imports.

No. 4,730. Trade of Basra in 1910.

Date export trade. Map.

No. 4,731. Trade and Agriculture of Thessaly in 1910.

British shipping. Agricultural production.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

The following reports have been issued by the Colonial Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 680. Annual. Ashanti, 1910.

No. 77. Miscellaneous. Report on the Administration of the Roads and Land Settlement Fund of St. Vincent.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Instructions relating to Emigrant Ships. Price 2d.

These instructions are issued by the Board of Trade for the assistance of their officers in carrying out duties, under the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 and 1906, in connection with emigrant ships and emigration.

Government Publications.

Development Commission. * *First Report of the Proceedings of the Development Commissioners for the period from 12th May, 1910, to the 31st March, 1911. H.C. 199. Price 3d.*

This is the first Report of the Development Commissioners appointed by Royal Warrant on 12th May, 1910, under the Development and Road Improvement Funds Acts, 1909 and 1910, on their proceedings. The prime duty of the Commissioners is to consider and report to the Treasury on applications referred to them for advances from the Development Fund. All applications must in the first instance be made to the Treasury. When the application reaches the Commissioners they have to consider it and state their opinion to the Treasury, with whom rests the responsibility of finally deciding whether to give effect or not to the Commissioners' recommendation, if it is favourable.

During the period under review about 170 applications for advances from the Development Fund were made to the Treasury. Of these 24 reached the Commissioners officially under the Act, so that they could take formal cognizance of them.

Imperial Conference, 1911, (Dominions No. 7.) Minutes of Proceedings of the Imperial Conference, 1911. [Cd. 5,745.] Price 3s. 6d.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

The following Reports relating to H.M. Colonial Possessions, issued since 1st January, 1911, may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.; in Scotland, from Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh; and in Ireland, from E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin:—

No.	Place.	Price.
	Annual—	
664	Trinidad and Tobago, 1909-10	3½*d.*
665	Southern Nigeria, 1909...	6½*d.*
666	Mauritius, 1909...	3½*d.*
667	British Honduras, 1909...	3*d.*
668	St. Vincent, 1909-10	3*d.*
669	East Africa Protectorate, 1909-10	10*d.*
670	Uganda, 1909-10...	4½*d.*
671	British Guiana, 1909–10	3½*d.*
672	St. Lucia, 1909	2½*d.*
673	Leeward Islands, 1909-10	4½*d.*
674	Northern Nigeria, 1909...	4*d.*
675	St. Helena, 1910	3*d.*
676	Gibraltar, 1910	2*d.*
677	Basutoland, 1909-10	1*d.*
678	Weihaiwei	2½*d.*
679	Gambia, 1910	8*d.*
680	Ashanti, 1910	2½*d.*
	Miscellaneous—	
75	West Indies: The Imperial Department of Agriculture... ...	1½*d.*
76	Southern Nigeria: Report on the Results of the Mineral Survey, 1907-8	½*d.*

Government Publications.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

THE following Reports of H.M. Diplomatic and Consular Officers which have been issued in the Annual and Miscellaneous Series since the 1st January, 1911, may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.; in Scotland, from Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh; and in Ireland, from E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin:—

Annual and Miscellaneous Series.

No.	Place.	Price.
	EUROPE—	
	Austria-Hungary:	
4652	Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1910...	4½*d.*
4644	Hungary, 1909–10	1½*d.*
	Belgium:	
4629	Antwerp, shipping in 1910...	2*d.*
	Denmark:	
4636	Finances, report on ...	2½*d.*
4715	Iceland and Faroe Islands, 1910...	1½*d.*
4642	Trade, &c., 1910	4½*d.*
	France:	
4659	Bordeaux, 1910	3*d.*
4675	Calais, 1910	3*d.*
4693	Corsica, 1910	2½*d.*
4651	Havre, 1910	6*d.*
4691	Lyons, 1910	7*d.*
4713	Madagascar, 1910	2½*d.*
4707	Nice, 1910	1*d.*
4639	Réunion, 1910	½*d.*
4680	Rouen, 1910...	3½*d.*
4703	Society Islands, 1910 ...	1½*d.*
	Germany:	
4718	Baden, 1910...	1*d.*
4725	Düsseldorf, 1910	3*d.*
4626	Finances, report on ...	3*d.*
4673	German South-West Africa, 1910...	3½*d.*
4627	Trade, preliminary report for 1910	1¼*d.*
	Greece:	
4668	Corfu, 1910	2*d.*
4647	Cyclades, 1910	4*d.*
4649	Morea, Ætolia, & Acarnania, 1910	2½*d.*
4731	Thessaly, 1910	1¼*d.*
	Italy:	
4619	Florence, 1909	5*d.*
4660	Genoa, 1910	4*d.*
4618	Italy, 1909	1½*d.*
4720	Naples, 1910...	2*d.*
4712	Rome, 1910	1½*d.*
4635	Venice, 1909-10	1*d.*
	EUROPE (*continued*)—	
	Netherlands:	
4637	Amsterdam, 1910	1½*d.*
4670	Java, Sumatra, &c., 1910 ...	5½*d.*
4654	Rotterdam, 1910	2½*d.*
	Norway:	
4620	Norway, 1909	1½*d.*
4645	„ 1910	4½*d.*
	Portugal:	
4641	Azores, 1910	1½*d.*
4684	Chinde, 1910...	1*d.*
4710	East Africa, 1910	4*d.*
4625	Goa, 1909-10	½*d.*
4689	Lisbon, 1910	2*d.*
4705	Madeira, 1910	2*d.*
4643	Oporto, 1910	1*d.*
4688	Portugal, 1910	2*d.*
	Roumania:	
4677	Roumania, 1910	5*d.*
	Russia:	
4683	Batoum, 1910	3*d.*
4671	Finland, 1910	2½*d.*
4690	Moscow, 1910	2½*d.*
	Spain:	
4656	Asturias, Galicia and Leon, 1910...	4*d.*
4704	Barcelona, 1910	6*d.*
4658	Canary Islands, 1910 ...	2½*d.*
4692	Seville, 1910	2*d.*
	Switzerland:	
4706	Switzerland, 1910	1½*d.*
	Turkey:	
4674	Adrianople, 1910	3*d.*
4696	Bagdad, 1910	1½*d.*
4730	Basra, 1910	2½*d.*
4697	Jerusalem, 1910	1½*d.*
	AFRICA—	
	Liberia:	
4662	Liberia, 1910	½*d.*
	Morocco:	
4624	Morocco, 1909	5*d.*
4621	Tangier, 1909	3½*d.*

Government Publications.

Foreign Office Reports—*continued.*

No.	Place.	Price.
	AFRICA (*continued*)—	
	Zanzibar:	
4716	Zanzibar, 1909-10	3½*d.*
	ASIA—	
	China:	
4722	Amoy, 1910	1*d.*
4729	Canton, 1910	1½*d.*
4724	Chefoo, 1910...	4*d.*
4630	Chinkiang, 1910	4*d.*
4678	Chungking, 1910	3*d.*
4717	Foochow, 1910	2½*d.*
4698	Hangchow, 1910	4*d.*
4721	Hankow, 1910	1*d.*
4631	Ichang and Shasi, 1910 ...	½*d.*
4682	Kiaochow, 1910	1½*d.*
4723	Kiukaing, 1910	3*d.*
680	*Mines*...	1*d.*
4669	Nanking, 1910	3*d.*
4679	Pakhoi, 1910	2½*d.*
4701	Swatow, 1910	3*d.*
4672	Teng Yueh, 1910	4*d.*
4714	Tientsin, 1910	2½*d.*
4719	Wuchow, 1910	3*d.*
	Japan:	
4699	Budget, 1911-12	2½*d.*
4655	Hakodate, 1910	4½*d.*
4661	Nagasaki, 1910	2½*d.*
679	*Oil industry of Echigo* ...	2*d.*
	Persia:	
4702	Kerman, 1910	2½*d.*
	Siam:	
4623	Monthon of Chumpawn, 1909, and part of 1910 ...	2*d.*
4622	Monthon of Puket, 1909 and part of 1910	2½*d.*
	Corea:	
4676	Corea, 1910	2½*d.*
	AMERICA, NORTH—	
	Mexico:	
4653	Colima, 1910	½*d.*
4667	Salina Cruz, 1910	1*d.*
4663	Tampico, 1910	2½*d.*
4665	Vera Cruz, 1910	1½*d.*
	AMERICA, NORTH (*continued*)—	
	United States of America:	
4634	Baltimore, 1910	3*d.*
4694	Boston, 1910...	4*d.*
4708	New Orleans, 1910... ...	2*d.*
4687	Philadelphia, 1910	2*d.*
4657	Porto Rico, 1910	3*d.*
4711	St. Louis, 1910	5*d.*
4650	San Francisco, 1910 ...	2½*d.*
4664	Savannah, 1910	5½*d.*
	AMERICA, CENTRAL—	
	Guatemala:	
4628	Guatemala, 1909	2½*d.*
	AMERICA, SOUTH—	
	Argentina:	
4666	Finances, report on... ...	1½*d.*
	Brazil:	
4646	Bahia, 1910	1*d.*
4685	Pernambuco, 1910	2*d.*
4686	Rio de Janeiro, 1910 ...	2*d.*
4700	São Paulo, 1910	3*d.*
	Chile:	
4633	Antofagasta, 1910	1*d.*
4632	Coquimbo, 1910	2½*d.*
	Peru:	
4640	Iquitos, 1910	½*d.*
	Uruguay:	
4709	Uruguay, 1910	4*d.*
	Venezuela:	
4648	Ciudad Bolivar, 1910 ...	2½*d.*
	WEST INDIES—	
4695	Cuba, 1910	1*d.*
4638	Hayti and Santo Domingo, 1910	4*d.*

The following numbers of the Treaty Series, issued by the Foreign Office, since 1st January, 1911, may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.; in Scotland, from Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh; and in Ireland, from E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin:—

Government Publications.

Treaty Series.

No.		Price.
	Austria-Hungary.	
1	Convention between the United Kingdom and Austria-Hungary providing for the Settlement by Arbitration of certain classes of questions which may arise between the two Governments...	½*d.*
	Brazil.	
12	Arbitration Convention between the United Kingdom and Brazil	½*d.*
	China.	
13	Agreement between the United Kingdom and China relating to Opium	½*d.*
	Denmark.	
10	Convention between the United Kingdom and Denmark renewing for a further period of five years the Arbitration Convention of 25th October, 1905	½*d.*
	France.	
9	Convention concerning the Exchange of Post Office Money Orders between New Zealand and France	½*d.*
	Germany.	
8	Treaty between the United Kingdom and Germany respecting Extradition between British and German Protectorates ...	½*d.*
	Japan.	
15	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom and Japan	1*d.*
17	Exchange of Notes between the United Kingdom and Japan prolonging for a period of two years Article 5 of the Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty of 16th July, 1894, as regards the Dominion of Canada	½*d.*
18	Agreement between the United Kingdom and Japan	½*d.*
	Liberia.	
16	Convention between the United Kingdom and Liberia respecting the Boundary between Sierra Leone and Liberia	½*d.*
	Mexico.	
14	Convention between the United Kingdom and Mexico respecting telegraphic communication between Mexico and British Honduras	1½*d.*
	Netherlands.	
5	Exchange of Notes between the United Kingdom and the Netherlands respecting Commercial Travellers' Samples ...	½*d.*
	Norway.	
2	Agreement between the United Kingdom and Norway providing for the Telegraph Service between the two countries	½*d.*
	Tunis.	
3	Additional Articles to the Convention of August 24th, 1889, for the Exchange of Money Orders between the United Kingdom and Tunis	½*d.*
	United States.	
4	Agreement between the United Kingdom and the United States respecting Commercial Travellers' Samples	½*d.*
	Zanzibar.	
7	Treaty between the United Kingdom and Zanzibar Abrogating the Treaty of 30th April, 1886. Declaration Abrograting, so far as regards Zanzibar, the Treaty of 31st May, 1839, between the United Kingdom and Muscat...	½*d.*
6	Treaties, &c. between the United Kingdom and Foreign States. Accessions, Withdrawals, &c.	1*d.*

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications and Newspapers received and filed for reference at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade during the week ended 15th July, 1911, and which are open to inspection in the Reading Room of the Branch at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.:—

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

Wine Production Prospects in Germany.
"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 4th July. (X. 2,923.)

Coffee Trade, General, in 1910-11.
"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 6th July. (X. 3,112.)

Sugar Industry in Japan.
"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 1st July. (X. 1,560.)

Hop Crops, General, for 1910-11.
"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 2nd July. (X. 4,938.)

Lemons and Oranges; Colouring by Sweating Process.
"*Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales*" (Sydney), May. (X. 4,947.)

Sugar Crop Prospects (World's).
"*Journal des Fabricants de Sucre*" (Paris), 5th July.

Agricultural Resources of Argentina.
"*Bulletin des Halles*" (Paris), 11th July.

Peanut Oil Industry of Marseilles.
"*Daily Consular Reports*" (U.S.A.), 12th June.

Oil-seed Crop Prospects in Turkey, 1911.
"*Daily Consular Reports*" (U.S.A.), 12th June.

Agricultural Resources of Manchuria.
"*Daily Consular Reports*" (U.S.A.), 13th June.

Crop Prospects in Russia.
"*Commercial and Industrial Gazette*" (St. Petersburg), 9th July.

Crop Prospects and Wine Market in South France.
"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 27th June.

Crop Prospects in India.
"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 27th June.

Dairy Trade in Bulgaria.
"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 29th June.

Sugar, Cane and Beet, Production in Spain in 1910.
"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 1st July.

Crop Prospects in Austria-Hungary.
"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 1st July.

Crop Prospects in Norway.
"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 4th July.

Crop Prospects in the United States
"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 4th July.

Machinery, Hardware and Engineering.

Machinery Exhibition in Budapest.
"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 1st July. (X. 3,274.)

Water Power in Scandinavia.
"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 3rd July. (X. 3,094.)

Public Works in Madagascar.
"*Quinzaine Coloniale*" (Paris), 25th June. (X. 4,940.)

Revised Specifications for United States Navy Tool Steel.
"*Iron Age*" (New York), 29th June. (X. 4,958.)

New Tractor Factory of International Harvester Co.
"*Iron Age*" (New York), 29th June.

United States and Canadian Machinery Market Reports.
"*Iron Age*" (New York), 29th June.

Steel Forms for Concrete Breakwaters.
"*Engineering News*," 29th June.

Iron and Steel Goods Imports into Egypt.
"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 29th June.

Irrigation in Spain.
"*Daily Consular Reports*" (U.S.A.), 26th May.

Mining and Minerals.

Metal Pipes; Upper Silesian Market.
"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 6th July. (X. 408.)

Potash Prices in Germany.
"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 7th July. (X. 1,435.)

Iron and Steel Trade in France.
"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 6th July. (X. 407.)

Bar Iron Market in Germany.
"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 10th July. (X. 1,282.)

Steel Works Union (German); Production in May of "B" Produce.
"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 4th July. (X. 454.)

Iron Market of Upper Silesia.
"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 10th July. (X. 410.)

Siegerland (Germany) Smelting Works; Ten Years Dividends.
"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 7th July. (X. 1,032.)

Iron Market in South-West Germany.
"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 10th July. (X. 2,437.)

Metal Statistics (World's) for 1910.
"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 11th July. (X. 3,278.)

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—*continued.*

Mining and Minerals—*continued.*

Gold Ores of Washington and Oregon.
"*Engineering and Mining Journal*" (New York), 1st July.

Accelerated Corrosion Test of Metals.
"*Iron Age*" (New York), 29th June.

United States Iron and Metal Market Reports.
"*Iron Age*" (New York), 29th June.

Iron Trade of Russia in 1910.
"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 1st July.

Shipping, Railways and Transport.

Railway from Lome to Atakpame (Togoland).
"*Quinzaine Coloniale*" (Paris), 25th June. (X. 4,942.)

Freight Station with Mechanical Freight Handling Equipment.
"*Engineering News*" (New York), 29th June.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

Silk Market, European.
"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 3rd July. (X. 426.)

Textile Market in France.
"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 4th July. (X. 447.)

Woollen Market in Germany.
"*Börsen-Zeitung*" (Berlin), 10th July. (X. 587.)

Cotton Congress Report (Barcelona).
Journal of French Chamber of Commerce (Barcelona), May. (X. 2,455.)

Silk Production in Turkey.
"*Revue Commerciale du Levant*" (Constantinople), 31st May.

Silk Crop in Turkey.
"*Nachrichtem für Handel*" (Berlin), 29th June.

Textile Openings in Egypt.
"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 1st July.

Wool Market in Warsaw.
"*Nachrichten für Handel*" (Berlin), 1st July.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

Italian Budget for 1911-2.
"*Gazzetta Ufficiale*" (Rome), 30th June. (X. 4,949.)

German Reichsbank Clearings, January-June.
"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 4th July. (X. 577.)

Commercial, Financial and Economic—*cont.*

German Gold Coin and Bullion Stocks.
"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 9th July. (X. 4,253.)

Trade of San Domingo in 1910.
"*Daily Consular Reports*" (U.S.A.), 12th June.

Trade of Brazil in 1910.
"*Daily Consular Reports*" (U.S.A.), 3rd June.

Thuringia (Germany): Trade and Industries.
"*Daily Consular Reports*" (U.S.A), 10th May.

Germany: Trade in 1910.
"*Daily Consular Reports*" (U.S.A.), 13th May.

Oregon (U.S.A.): Trade in 1910.
"*Handelsberichten*" (The Hague), 6th July.

Miscellaneous.

Cement Market in Rhenish Westphalia.
"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 7th July. (X. 884.)

Bankruptcies in Germany, January-June.
"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 2nd July. (X. 1,015.)

Patent Law (New) for French Indo-China.
"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 25th May. (X. 4,950.)

Whaling Industry in New Zealand.
"*Otago Witness*" (Dunedin), 3rd May. (X. 4,939.)

Paper and Pulp Industry in India.
"*Ceylon Tropical Agriculturist*" (Colombo), May. (X. 4,428.)

Jewellery Industry in Turkey.
"*Revue Commerciale du Levant*" (Constantinople), 31st May.

Artesian Wells in Australia.
"*Daily Consular Reports*" (U.S.A.), 26th May.

Jewellery Trade in Canada, Australia, and France.
"*Daily Consular Reports*" (U.S.A.), 12th May.

Failure of Pacific Herring Catch.
"*Daily Consular Reports*" (U.S.A.), 15th May.

Preserves Imports into Egypt.
"*Nachrichten für Handel*," 29th May.

Beer Industry in French West Africa.
"*Nachrichten für Handel*," 1st July.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Canada—
Ontario Department of Agriculture: Bulletin No. 188, Woods of Ontario.

Australia—
Statistical Register of Victoria, 1909, Part IX. Production.

Southern Rhodesia—
Report of the Secretary for Mines, 1910.
Report of the Director of Agriculture, 1910.
Report of the Chief Native Commissioner, Mashonaland, 1910.
Report of the Chief Native Commissioner, Matabeleland, 1910.

Straits Settlements—Report of Penang Chamber of Commerce, 1910.

Germany—Report of Mannheim Chamber of Commerce, 1910.

Montenegro—Statistics of Trade, 1908-9.

United States—Commerce and Navigation, 1910.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the **Number** of **Bales** of **Cotton Imported** and **Exported** at the **Various Ports** of the **United Kingdom** during the week and 28 weeks ended 13th July, 1911 :—

	Week ended 13th July, 1911.	28 Weeks ended 13th July, 1911.	Week ended 13th July, 1911.	28 Weeks ended 13th July, 1911.
	Imports.		Exports.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	536	1,497,952	5,694	137,000
Brazilian	1,230	72,640	50	5,402
East Indian	3,624	96,324	202	5,526
Egyptian	3,797	297,548	6,783	97,177
Miscellaneous	3,877*	68,862†	60	1,861
Total	13,064	2,033,326	12,789	246,966

* Including 4 bales British West Indian, 178 bales British West African, and 341 bales British East African.

† Including 7,972 bales British West Indian, 4,250 bales British West African, 16,176 bales British East African, and 45 bales foreign East African.

Note.—Cotton "in transit" or "for transhipment under bond," *if described as such in the ships' reports*, is not included in this return.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the **Average Price** of **British Corn**, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 15th July, 1911, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
Week ended 15th July, 1911	32 3	25 10	19 11
Corresponding Week in—			
1904	27 7	18 10	17 6
1905	32 2	23 7	18 11
1906	30 3	23 2	20 5
1907	32 6	24 6	21 1
1908	30 7	23 1	18 5
1909	43 3	26 10	21 9
1910	31 1	21 3	17 7

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of **Agricultural Produce** imported into the **United Kingdom** in the week ended 8th July, 1911, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 8th July, 1911.	*Corresponding Week in 1910.*
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves	Number	7,250	*3,919*
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	356	*431*
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)	Cwts.	143,836	*181,865*
Mutton " " "	"	115,916	*136,126*
Pork " " "	"	3,529	*763*
Meat unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)	"	13,010	*13,615*
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Cwts.	103,897	*72,691*
Beef	"	2,620	*3,207*
Hams	"	26,403	*16,135*
Pork	"	6,020	*4,551*
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	1,560	*1,135*
" preserved otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	22,739	*9,221*
Dairy Produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Cwts.	77,840	*71,338*
Margarine	"	12,533	*21,322*
Cheese	"	65,613	*65,965*
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	228	*266*
" condensed	"	21,633	*19,361*
" preserved, other kinds	"	20	*2*
Eggs	Grt. Hundr.	506,594	*268,128*
Poultry	Value £	1,835	*4,863*
Game	"	133	*16*
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	3,069	*2,757*
Lard	"	35,806	*30,246*
Corn, grain, meal, and flour :—			
Wheat	Cwts.	1,538,500	*2,652,200*
Wheat meal and flour	"	385,200	*131,168*
Barley	"	164,300	*240,300*
Oats	"	380,400	*394,700*
Peas	"	29,242	*33,928*
Beans	"	11,420	*3,193*
Maize or Indian corn	"	1,136,400	*867,700*
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Cwts.	50,514	*1,445*
Apricots and peaches	"	13	*1,959*
Bananas	Bunches.	192,415	*142,186*
Cherries	Cwts.	8,432	*7,649*
Currants	"	33,335	*31,678*
Gooseberries	"	8,307	*2,618*
Grapes	"	157	*151*
Lemons	"	20,047	*33,713*
Oranges	"	21,686	*21,069*
Pears	"	174	*3*
Plums	"	303	*809*
Strawberries	"	411	*40*
Unenumerated	"	6,556	*10,042*
Hay	Tons.	1,900	*4,124*
Straw	"	11	*139*
Moss litter	"	959	*1,690*
Hops	Cwts.	3,125	*608*
Locust beans	"	28,760	*50*
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	167,694	*100,001*
Potatoes	Cwts.	260,288	*234,816*
Tomatoes	"	44,667	*44,612*
Unenumerated	Value £	5,772	*6,092*
Vegetables, dried	Cwts.	2,987	*1,783*
" preserved by canning	"	2,078	*4,370*

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom—(*cont.*).

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of **Agricultural Produce** imported into the **United Kingdom** in the week ended 15th July, 1911, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 15th July, 1911.	*Corresponding week in 1910.*
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	4,663	*3,873*
Sheep and lambs	,,	—	—
Swine	,,	—	—
Horses	,,	211	*208*
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Cwts.	230,674	*162,963*
Mutton ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	87,909	*193,355*
Pork ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	3,672	*5,123*
Meat unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)	,,	15,313	*7,300*
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Cwts.	92,544	*67,770*
Beef	,,	1,923	*415*
Hams	,,	25,829	*12,085*
Pork	,,	4,728	*6,417*
Meat, unenumerated, salted	,,	1,482	*1,393*
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	,,	45,614	*24,126*
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Cwts.	97,010	*87,543*
Margarine	,,	15,546	*18,60)*
Cheese	,,	91,450	*80,974*
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	,,	—	—
,, cream	,,	291	*249*
,, condensed	,,	16,715	*15,184*
,, preserved, other kinds...	,,	12	*55*
Eggs	Grt. Hundr.	448,802	*289,130*
Poultry	Value £	3,039	*2,801*
Game	,,	6	*15*
Rabbits, dead (fresh or frozen)	Cwts.	2,257	*4,874*
Lard	,,	33,989	*31,439*
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Cwts.	3,275,000	*1,246,900*
Wheat-meal and flour...	,,	195,800	*132,260*
Barley	,,	244,200	*125,800*
Oats	,,	557,300	*285,700*
Peas	,,	41,177	*15,505*
Beans	,,	15,660	*7,620*
Maize or Indian corn	,,	1,643,000	*298,200*
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Cwts.	27,162	*3,349*
Apricots and peaches	,,	259	*38*
Bananas...	Bunches	153,650	*151,344*
Cherries	Cwts.	15,124	*2,413*
Currants	,,	19,939	*24,230*
Gooseberries	,,	2,321	*1,710*
Grapes	,,	256	*141*
Lemons	,,	28,315	*13,168*
Oranges	,,	23,039	*11,859*
Pears	,,	2,814	*598*
Plums	,,	11,325	*2,700*
Strawberries	,,	206	—
Unenumerated	,,	12,765	*12,180*
Hay	Tons	2,430	*836*
Straw	,,	177	*167*
Moss Litter	,,	1,199	*1,238*
Hops	Cwts.	2,186	*338*
Locust beans	,,	31,537	—
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels	216,183	*117,268*
Potatoes...	Cwts.	154,969	*94,771*
Tomatoes	,,	56,699	*38,749*
Unenumerated	Value £	7,217	*5,480*
Vegetables, dried...	Cwts.	1,589	*2,689*
,, preserved by canning	,,	3,511	*3,391*

Bankruptcy.—England and Wales.

Number of Receiving Orders and Administration Orders under Sec. 125 (Deceased Debtors' Estates) of the Act of 1883 gazetted in the undermentioned Principal Trades and Occupations during the periods indicated:—

	June.		Six months, January–June.	
	1910.	1911.	*1910.*	1911.
	No.	No.	*No.*	No.
Total gazetted	*312*	299	*1,965*	1,894
Number gazetted in principal trades and occupations:—				
Publicans and hotel keepers, &c.	*16*	22	*78*	115
Builders	*10*	16	*105*	113
Farmers and graziers	*16*	11	*87*	111
Grocers	*19*	8	*136*	108
Bakers	*12*	5	*77*	57
Tailors	*9*	9	*43*	45
Greengrocers, fruiterers, &c.	*7*	1	*46*	42
Decorators, painters, plumbers, &c.	*5*	6	*37*	41
Butchers and meat salesmen	*11*	9	*60*	40
Boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers	*8*	5	*41*	38
Fishmongers, poulterers, &c.	*4*	8	*36*	36
Drapers, haberdashers, &c.	*5*	5	*44*	35
Coal and coke merchants and dealers	*4*	4	*37*	27
Carriers, carmen, lightermen, and hauliers ...	*2*	3	*34*	25
Tobacconists, &c.	*9*	7	*27*	23
Auctioneers, estate and house agents	*7*	2	*23*	23
Agents, commission and general	*4*	1	*19*	23
Carpenters and joiners...	*1*	2	*12*	23
Travellers, commercial, &c.	*5*	3	*16*	19
Furniture dealers and makers	*3*	7	*18*	18
Confectioners and pastry cooks	*6*	4	*26*	17
Jewellers, watchmakers, silversmiths	*5*	—	*23*	16
Restaurant, coffee and eating-house keepers ...	—	3	*8*	16
Timber merchants	*2*	4	*3*	16
Clothiers, outfitters, &c.	*1*	1	*21*	15
Colliers, miners, &c.	*2*	2	*21*	14
Merchants, general	*2*	2	*13*	14
Stationers	—	3	*2*	14
General dealers	*7*	—	*19*	13
Milliners, dressmakers, &c.	—	2	*9*	12
Architects and surveyors	—	2	*8*	12
Chemists, druggists, and chemical manufacturers...	*1*	3	*7*	12
Electricians and electrical engineers	*2*	1	*16*	11
Engineers and founders	*3*	2	*18*	10
Corn, flour, seed, hay and straw merchants ...	*3*	2	*15*	10
Printers, booksellers and publishers...	*4*	1	*15*	10
Saddlers and harness makers	*3*	4	*10*	10
Dairymen, cowkeepers, &c.	*5*	1	*21*	9
Cabinet makers and upholsterers	*2*	1	*14*	9
Doctors of medicine, physicians, &c.	*1*	2	*13*	9
Cab, omnibus and fly proprietors, &c.	—	—	*5*	9
Bicycle dealers and manufacturers	*5*	—	*12*	6

Confidential Information as to Openings Abroad for British Trade, &c.

The arrangement inaugurated on 1st January, 1907, whereby the names of British firms desirous of receiving confidential information as to opportunities for the extension abroad of those branches of trade in which they are specially interested, and as to other connected matters, are placed on a special Register at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, has met with widespread approval, as evidenced by the steady increase in the number of names so registered. Formerly no charge was made for admission to the Register, the only requirement being subscription to the "Board of Trade Journal." The great increase in the number of names inscribed, and in the amount of information distributed, having rendered it necessary to make a small charge for the service, firms desirous of utilising this source of information are now (since 1st April, 1910) required to pay an annual fee of one guinea to the Accountant General, Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W., for the service, *including the supply of the "Board of Trade Journal,"* instead of merely subscribing to the "Journal," as previously, through the Government Sale Agents. British firms who wish to have their names registered should apply in writing to the Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the necessary form of application.

Admission to the Register and retention upon it will be, as heretofore, at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

The confidential information which is communicated to firms upon the register is received from His Majesty's Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, from His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, and from other sources available to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

It may be stated that confidential information thus received relates mainly to openings for British trade abroad, and is communicated to firms on the Register in Circular letters. During 1910, 1,130 such Circular letters were prepared, and copies (totalling 74,203) were despatched to firms on the Register interested in the trades to which the Circular letters respectively related, as compared with 1,104 Circular letters and copies totalling 51,816 sent out in 1909.

NOTE.—Apart from the Special Register arrangements referred to above, the Commercial Intelligence Branch is always ready to answer enquiries on specific subjects, as far as possible, in the interests of British trade (see below).

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is intended to be a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest shall be collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies shall be given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. On application being made to it either personally or by letter, the Branch supplies,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE BOARD OF TRADE—*cont.*

so far as is possible, information with regard to the following subjects, viz.: Commercial Statistics; Matters relating to Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations; Lists of Firms Abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c., of Trade Products; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers, &c., &c.

There is a Sample Room at the offices of the Branch, where, in addition to samples illustrative of reports of H.M. Consuls or of the Correspondents or Special Commissioners of the Board of Trade, specimens of special interest that may be received from India, the Colonies, &c., are exhibited from time to time.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is issued weekly at the price of 3*d.*, the annual rate, inclusive of postage within the United Kingdom, being 15*s.* 2*d.* All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C.; in Edinburgh to Messrs. Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale Court; and in Dublin to Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street. Copies may also be obtained from Messrs. G. Street & Co., Ltd., 30, Cornhill, E.C.

All communications intended for the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade should be addressed to: *The Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.*

Trade Enquiry Offices of the Self-Governing Dominions.*

Trade Enquiry Offices are maintained in London at the following addresses by the Governments indicated, viz.:—

Dominion of Canada ...	17, Victoria Street, S.W.
	(Branch Office: 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.).
Commonwealth of Australia	72, Victoria Street, S.W.
New South Wales ...	123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.
Victoria	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.
Queensland ...	409, West Strand, W.C.
South Australia ...	85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Western Australia...	15, Victoria Street, S.W.
Tasmania	5, Victoria Street, S.W.
Dominion of New Zealand	13, Victoria Street, S.W.
Union of South Africa ...	Trades Commissioner, 98, Victoria Street, S.W.

* Trade enquiries in regard to **Rhodesia** may be made at the office of the British South Africa Co., 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C.